HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,110—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th „	PENINSULAR	5291	ARCADIA	6603
19th „	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th „	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st „	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bratfeld	3,106	20th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. „
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,013	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 29th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,300 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about, TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CULNA," 2,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 25th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 25th February, 1904.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 16[illegible]
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 510, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2,085	Ahrens	25th Feb., 1904.
SULTAN	2,881	Pens	12th Mar., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

SPEED INDICATOR COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS,
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by
HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th February, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February, 1904.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1904, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR CEMENT.

TENDERS for 15,000 CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, will be received up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire) on the 11th March, 1904, by the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, at his Office, Ballard Road, Bombay.

Full particulars and specification to be had upon application.

S. A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, 25th February, 1904.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to the employes of different Departments of the Bombay Municipality during the year 1904-1905, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March 1904.

Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Commissioner's Office and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will have to be lodged with each Tender. The deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the Contract.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th February, 1904.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1904.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

PETTY OFFICERS and MEN of the Seamen and Stoker Classes and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who have taken their discharge from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines respectively, either on pension or otherwise, can now be enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Full particulars can be obtained from the

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER,
In charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

NOTICE TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS AND LANDLORDS.

AS a number of our Constituents have expressed their desire for ELECTRIC CALL BELLS we have engaged several Electric Bell Fitters and will attend to all such Orders.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electric Engineers and Contractors,
Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome artistic design, inlaid and openwork sets of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English iron bedsteads, rich folding screens, 20 Vols International Library of famous literature with case, Singer's foot sewing machine, Ditmar's and Hink's lamps rich wall plates, cromos, engravings, carpets, door curtains, China mattings, set of chain pattern glassware with decanters and tumblers best platedware, handsome dinner tea and dessert sets, copper utensils, ponies, bata-saddle &c, the property of W. E. WAITE, Esquire, Chief Accountant Bombay Municipality.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Point of Altamont Road (on the top floor of Seth Kureembhoy Baredawala's Bunglow) the whole of the abovementioned artistic design furniture, &c., &c., Catalogues printed, and the property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 26th February 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For revewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a B.A., LL.B. Salary Rs. 60. Apply to the THAKUR of Pipcoda, Malwa, C.I.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st March, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, cupboards, almyra, chest-of-drawer, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, easy chairs, electric table fans, ebonized cottage piano.

1 18-karat gold half-hunting keyless watch, by Beanmont.
2 Gold watch chains and 36 silver charms.

The property of a Military Officer consisting of books on medicine, surgery midwifery etc, general literature, history, novels, languages; Persian Pushtu (Richardson's Dictionary 2 vols. Shah's Diary in Europe, Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia etc) one blue silk and fur Chinese coat (loot of Peking 1900) Rippingill large stove with utensils, one silk hat in box (new) one D-B fowling piece in canvas case with tools, four chambered revolvers, antique swords, swordsticks, Burmese Dha elephant goad tin uniform case, cavalry saddle and bridle, electric fan and battery (Edison's) one set patent leather English horse harness by Henry Peat of London slightly used and one set second-hand brown horse harness by Badham Pile & Co.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
1 strong-built office Shigram,
1 glass-fronted double seat brougham,
1 set of 4 steel rubber-tyred carriage wheels.
2 gent's English saddles,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on Gorebundur Road, at Santa Cruz, about 8 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Under instructions from the executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Maneckji Rele. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of March, 1904, at 4 p. m. the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground together with the bangalow, outhouse, stable and well standing thereon, lying and being in Mouji Dande Taluka Salsette, (Santa Cruz), in Zilla of Thana, registered in the book of the Collector of Thana, being a portion or plot of land assessed under Survey No. 238, containing by admeasurement 4310 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east formerly by the property of Cowasjee Dinsha Cash, and now partly by the property of Soonabai Nanabhai Chimpie and partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Dinsha Cash, on the west by the Public Road, on the north formerly by the property of Purshotum Pandurang and now partly by the property of Vinayek Bapuje S. Kothare and partly by the property of Soonder Pandurang and Purshotum Pandurang and partly by the property of Purshotum Pandurang and on the south formerly by the property of Dorabjee Hosungji and Wittoba Krishnarao and now by the property of Pallonjee Cowasjee Bambatwalla.

The property will be sold with the furniture lying therein and the purchaser will be put in possession of the property immediately upon his paying the whole of the purchase money.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mansukhlal Jametjee and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Eduljee Cawasjee Pallanjee and Pallanjee Cawasjee Pallanjee, executors of the last will and testament of Cowasjee Pallanjee Pochkhanawalla and the said Eduljee C Pallanjee, Pallanjee C Pallanjee and Peerozshaw C. Pallanjee in their own and each of their own personal right under the powers of sale contained in the mortgage dated 24th September 1902 the following property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being a portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's Survey No. , and Sub. No. mentioned in the schedule hereto, together with the two bungalows standing thereon containing by admeasurements one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven and seven-ninth square yards, situate, lying and being at the village of Bandora, near Mount Mary Road or Motimawli Hill Road in the Registration District of Thana, and sub district of Salsette fronting on the north side of the said Motimawli Hill Road, and registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bandora under No. 131, and bounded as follows, that is to say; On or towards the east by the land of the Mortgagor, on or towards the west by a private passage beyond which is the property of Mr. Raghunath Makund, on or towards the north by the land of the mortgagor and on or towards the south by the Motimawli Hill Road, otherwise known as Bandora Hill Road and which said bungalows and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehanghir and Seerval, Solicitors or the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness
1 handsome strong single-seated brougham, by "Press and Co," in very good order.
2 pairs English thorough-bred spaniel dogs.
1 grey pony, well-built and very quite going in harness, as well as saddle.
1 pair of strong black walers, 15 hands, fast and quiet, both go in single and double harness.
1 pair of fast trotting bay walers, 15 hands, both go in single and double harness.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, behind the G. I. P. Railway Station, near the Fish Market and next to the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, satinwood and English oakwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, large dining table and chairs, English chiffonier and side-boards, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads, one sweet-toned piano, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, real dressden figures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one English double door fibre proof safe by J. Lord, ice-box by Bolton, rich Persian carpets, large cooking stoves, copper cooking utensils, one handsome strong baba shigram in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JAO. CONNOR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite the Tata Palace, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. R. SHAW Esq, proceeding to Europe.

The above property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, artistic, plain and carved, and English household furniture especially made to order rich crockery (and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Singapore cane furniture, Burmese open carved screen, large glass door almyrahs, English iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, a handsome strong English-built victoria on perch with C. spring by "Hooper" a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots; also a lot of historic and naval engraving, &c. &c., the property of Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., C.I.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Benson's half hunting 18 carrat gold keyless watch, in splendid condition, cost £ 20.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1904.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
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5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

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6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

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COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and are lifted free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.	
For 2 Years...	5	per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½	"
" 6 Months	4	"
" 3 "	3½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 23th January, 1904.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank. Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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RANGOON.
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SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newara Eliya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY,

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 3-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£95	= — 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£64 5-8	= + 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 15-16	= — 5-16
2 months hence	26 7-16	= — 5-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= — 3-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1-2	= — 1
Berlin	20·50	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	= do
6 " " "	3 1-2	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3-4	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	3 7-8	= + 1-2

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 40,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 42,20,000 do Bombay
Rs. 9,60,000 do Madras

Rs. 9,220,000
At 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 45 per cent. Average rate 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 5,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 2,30,000 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras

Rs. 7,800,000
At 1s. 4 5-32d.

Minimum rate received 45 per cent. Average rate 16·16.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 1,38,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 10s. = — 1-8 quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £68-15 = plus 15s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8
Tin Plates 11.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-6.
Basic Steel Bars £4-18-0.
} unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 5 1-2 = + 1-4. Buyers.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore. A.-M. Done. 34s. 6d. = unchanged.
Brown M.-J. Sellers. 32s. 9d. = — 3d. Easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers. 33s. 7 1-2d. = unchanged. Easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-8 = — 1-4

TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef, 28s. 3d.
" " Mutton 28s. 6d.
Tone of Auction Firm.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats Firmer. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000; Spot 7·66 plus 26. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·50	7·50	7·51
+ 10	+ 10	+ 10
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·52	7·52	7·50
+ 10	+ 10	+ 10
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·32	6·81	6·31
+ 9	+ 8	+ 10

In New York—

2 days Receipts at the Port	13,000
Do. last year	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	3,000
Mid-Uplands	Unquotable.
Futures, month of March	13·68 — 59
Do. do. July	13·91 — 57

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5-8 — 3-8
Futures, month of May	13·94 — 50
Do. do. August	13·60 — 50
Tone at close	steady.
Egyptain	9 1-8 + 1-16

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, February 24th, 1904 :—

Cotton	6,183 bales.
Wheat	8,317 cwts.
Linseed	23,389 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,112 "
Gingellyseed	19,553 "
Poppyseed	44 "
Groundnuts	201 "
Castorseed	975 "
Rice	5,915 "
Myrabollams	6,078 "
Cottonseed	9,464 "
Mowraseed	Nil. "
Gram	3,958 "
Joowar	5,908 "
Maize	88 "

BOMBAY FEB. 25.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-8d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 11-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	171 3-2
Marks	3	do	do	139 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		134 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	190 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Unsettled.
Cash .... Rs. 96·2
1st Settlement 3rd March " 96·2

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England	since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	25th Feb.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do	21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	9	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone Steady.			
Ready	5	13	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	8	0
25 per cent. "	30	0	0
50 per cent. "	28	0	0
Black Kutnee	24	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 "	" 29-12
Hard Red "	" 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales .... 7,000 bales.
Imports .... 25,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·34	7·34	7·35
— 16	— 16	— 8 16
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·36	7·36	7·31
— 16	— 16	— 13
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·16	6·45	6·22
—16	— 16	— 9

COTTON.—The tone of the market remains quiet but steady and moderate turnover is reported at Colaba to-day at slightly lower rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	220	212	26 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	235	223	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	235	223	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	256	250	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	237	231	do
Jalgaum do.	...	239	233	do
Khandwa do.	...	250	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do Akola do. do.	259	253	...	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	262	256	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	259	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	292	282	272	March
Bhownugger (M. G	265	255	...	May
Do. (M. G.)	261	251	...	May
Mutia (M. G.)	242	232	..	Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	268...	May.
Westernf	...	...	256...	do.

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 24th February :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 17th February		1,19,87,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		34,56,000
Total		1,54,43,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage	15 01,000	
Do. do. Government	38,89,000	
		53,90,000
		2,08,33,000
Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of..	27,23,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	......	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	34,00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury	8,00,000	
		69,23,000
Balance on evening of the 24th Feb. 1904		1,39,10,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Straits	1,07,65,000
Do do Government	31,45,000
	1,39,10,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	2,05,000
Bullion belonging to Government	53,80,000
	58,85,000

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady...	....
Surats quiet	....
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been quiet	....
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	95
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS BY MILL OFFICERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr P.H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Balkrishna Chintaman Shastri, cashier of the mills managed by the firm of Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company Ld., and Jehangir Dorabji, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the same mills, are charged with criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of three sums of money, namely Rs 1,150. and Rs. 575 belonging to the firm. The accused are also charged with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Byrne of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused, while Mr. F. T. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mulla, solicitor, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

The second accused, Jehangir, in answer to the Court said that he signed the three monthly statements that were sent to the head office after verifying them with the cash books. There was no order to verify them with the counterfoil receipt books. That was not done for the last fifteen years. The statements were practically copies of the cashbook: Since the last month he had received orders to compare the counterfoils also when sending on cash statements, and he had acted up to those orders. Since then he had initialled all the counterfoils.

Mr. Byrne in addressing the Court submitted that a prima facie case had been made out against both the accused on the charges of falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust as servants. The evidence, both documentary and oral, was of the clearest nature. The first accused was in full charge of the cashbook and it was proved that it was the duty of the second accused to check the accounts. The motive of committing the fraud was too obvious. It was illicit gain, although how that gain was apportioned the prosecution had no means to ascertain.

His Worship remarked that it was not sufficient to prove that the second accused negligently omitted to perform his duties, but it must be proved that he had shared in the fraud.

Mr. Byrne submitted that there was ample evidence that it was the duty of Jehanghir to check the counterfoils and he did so. That being so he must have known that the entries in the cash book and the statement he made from the cash-book were wrong.

The Magistrate remarked that he was satisfied that Jehanghir was guilty of neglect of duty. But in order to prove a more serious charge there must be evidence to show that at the time when the statement for August was prepared he actually saw the counterfoils and the cash books.

Mr. Byrne contended that it was his duty to see them. There was circumstantial evidence. It was his duty to check the counterfoils, but as he failed to do so in three instances, the inference was almost irresistible that it was not a mistake but an intention to defraud. If his Worship was satisfied that the first accused was guilty of robbing his master, and that the second accused failed to check the statement with the counterfoils under the circumstances that had transpired, it was inferential evidence of aiding and abetting.

The Magistrate said the question was whether Jehanghir was guilty of illegal omission. If he had been a public servant the case against him would have been a very strong one.

Mr. Byrne argued that the fraud on his part was failure to check and to give notice of the discrepancy to his employers. He submitted that there was a strong inference that he must be a sharer, as also an aider and abettor.

Mr. Velinker declined to address the Court, but applied that his Worship might postpone committing his client to the High Court for forty-eight hours so as to enable him to apply to the latter Court for being released on bail.

Mr. Talyarkhan urged that though the second accused was tried jointly with the first accused his case stood entirely on a different footing. He submitted that the prosecution had not produced a tittle of evidence which could construe the conduct of his client into crime or offence. Even if the Court took it for granted that what the prosecution had said was true, the charge came at most to neglect of duty. It was astounding that the prosecution should attempt to convert a mere neglect of duty into a serious crime, and that too against a man who had faithfully served the complainant's firm for eighteen years. It was grievous to contemplate that Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company should not have considered it right and proper to call upon an assistant of Jehangir's position to give his explantion before launching a prosecution against him. If such a thing were possible no assistant in a firm in Bombay could count upon his safety.

After referring to the evidence given against his client, Mr. Talyarkhan urged that his Worship would hold that no prima facie case had been made out against that accused and discharge him.

His Worship in disposing of the matter said: In this case there could be no doubt that a fraud of a sum of money extending to some thousands of rupees had been committed on Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company, and so far as the evidence on the record went the first accused had been primarily proved to have been connected with that fraud. It did not matter whether the whole of the amount or a part of it went to him. It was sufficient if he assisted another person in robbing his master and for that purpose supplied false statements to the head office of the complainant's firm to hide the fraud from the knowledge of his masters. Mr Velinker had thought wisely in not arguing the case in this Court, and his Worship would hereafter frame three charges of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts and commit him to take his trial at the High Court. With regard to the second accused his Worship thought the case made out in the information was altogether different from the case placed before the Court. It seemed to his Worship from the evidence of Bapuji that the second accused had nothing to do with the weighment note, that the weighment note never left the cashier's office, and that he never checked the calculations made by the cashier himself. If that was the case it would be very difficult to prove that the accused knew at the time the monthly statements were framed and signed by him that the amounts contained in the documents were less than actually received. Unfortunately neither the counterfoils nor corresponding pages in the cash book existed.

After hearing Mr. Talyarkhan, his Worships remarked he had changed his opinion and thought that those who were in the fraud must have kept the counterfoils blank and afterwards made them coincide with the entries in the cash book; and as the accused checked the statements with the cash book he was not able to detect the fraud. Under the circumstances his Worship thought it would not be right if he held that a prima facie case had been made out against him. It however seemed to his Worship that if the accused had been more vigilant and had done his duty in checking the accounts properly the frauds would not have passed off unnoticed. But this was not illegal omission of duty, and he (the Magistrate) would not commit the accused to the High Court, but would order him to be discharged.

The case against the first accused was adjourned.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists! Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PRIER DE SAONE—February 25, at Bamberg, Bavaria, Adolphe Alexandre Prier de Saone, formerly of Bombay, aged 69 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRASER—January 7, at Thayetmyo, Lower Burma, the wife of James Denholm Fraser, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—MACKENZIE—February 23, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Vander Mergel, S J, Leslie Stuart Campbell to Mary (May), widow of the late James Mackenzie, Burma.

DEATHS.

CULLIN—February 17, at Delhi, Edward van Someran Cullin, of Simla, aged 63 years.

GRICE—February 21, at 9 Dalhousie Square' Calcutta, Maggie Constance, wife of Walter Thomas Grice, age 29.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 5-40m., 7-32a. Low water, 0-22a.
Arrival of the Delegate Apostolic, Colaba Station, 7 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Improvement Trust, 3 p.m.
K. and S. Cycle Club Sports, Esplanade, 4 p. m.
Prize distribution, Goculdas Tejpal Schools, Gowalia Tank Road. Lord Lamington presiding 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of January the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,922, among them the number of new admissions was 477; namely, Hindoos 353, Mussulmans 57, Parsees 16, Christians 11, and other class 40. The average daily attendance was 62.

ELECTION APPEAL WITHDRAWN.—The appeal filed by Dr. Shiavaksha Byramji Mehta, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent ratepayers' election for the Mandvi ward, before Mr. Rustomji Mervanji Patel, Chief Judge, Bombay, Small Causes Court, praying for an order to set aside the election of Mr. Lukhamsi Napoo and Dr. Naik on the ground that the certain votes were not properly recorded in their favour, has been withdrawn.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the officers the Band of 121st Pioneers will play the following programme, of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m, to-day :—

Cake Walk	The Passing of R g Time	Pryor
Valse	Auf Schwingen der Liebe	Bohm
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey
Polka Piccolo Solo)	Barbadienne	Barwood
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Moret

MUSIC AT CYCLE SPORTS.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencina at 4 p m., to day.

Cakewalk	Brooklyn	Thurban
Overture	Zampo	Herold
Valse	Der Morgenstern	Labitzky
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan
Quadrille	London Life	Coote
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Galop	Roun ca'c	Heavel

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden Berbera Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Virawa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. Franz Ferdinand will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m on Sunday the 28th Instant.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s Imperatrix will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a.m. on Tuesday the 1st March.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th March.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSAULTED:—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Maneckji Dinshaw Ghandy and Jamsetji Ardeshir Cooper, Parsees, appeared on summons to answer charges of assault, abuse and insult, preferred against them at the instance of Mr. Dunjishaw Rustomji Kolsawala and Mr. Maneckji Hormasji Mistri, teachers at the Byramji Jejeebhoy Commercial School, Marine Lines. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the defence. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday week the complainants were saying their prayers at the Kennedy Sea Face, when the accused in company of some others went there and began disturbing them. Upon this the complainants left the place and were walking away when second accused rushed at the first complainant, who pushed him aside. At this the second accused snatched an umbrella from the hands of the first accused and struck Dhunjishaw with it, and the first accused assaulted the second complainant with a stick. Some passers-by interfered and separated the parties. The accused pleaded not guilty and said they were assaulted by the complainant. The magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and fined them Rs. 20 each. Out of the fine if paid Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to each of the complainants as compensation.

RS. 4,000 TO KILL A BUNIA.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Keroo Tookaram, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Spiers with cheating one Balloo Appaji, a coal trimmer in respect of Rs. 62 in cash. The evidence showed that about a fortnight ago the accused met the complainant at Dana Bunder and informed him that a Bunia wanted to kill another Bunia with whom he was on hostile terms, by the force of witch-craft and that he had promised to pay Rs. 4,000 to any one who performed the deed. The accused asked the complainant's assistance and asked him to find out a sorcerer. The complainant said he did not know one. On the 8th instant the accused introduced a man to the complainant as a sorcerer and the three then proceeded to a house in Dongree where some pooja ceremony was performed. The sorcerer then said that in order that the magic might work, it was necessary to get the liver of a dead woman who had been confined in a hospital and that for that purpose Rs. 200 would be required. The complainant was asked to contribute Rs. 60 as his share in the expenses. The complainant had Rs. 14 in his pocket which he paid on the spot. He then went home pledged his ornaments with a Marwari and raised Rs. 48 on them, which he also paid to the accused the next day. The accused wanted more money but as the complainants' resources were exhausted he could not give more and threatened the accused with police proceedings. The accused attempted to run away but was stopped and made over to the police. The accused denied the charge which he said was trumped up. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 62 or in default to suffer a further term of two months' like punishment. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	20	19	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	32	31	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43	33	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	7	4	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	19
Total	119	112	187
Total plague deaths to date	266,383	218,839	
Same date last year	195	171	234

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

SANTA CRUZ was the fixture on our cards for yesterday morning, when a small field of some forty followers of the chase including only two ladies, Lady Jenkins and Mrs. Keating, assembled at the appointed trysting-place.

The morning was dull and cloudy with a perfect hurricane blowing from the north-east, and the total absence of any dew bespoke ill for a scent. But scent as we know, is one of the hidden mysteries of the chase, which not even so great an authority as the Duke of Beaufort his fathomed, for in the "Badminton" book on Hunting he writes: "Scent it unquestionably is which enables the hounds to follow the line of the fox, but from what portion of the frame it emanates—whether it sometimes lies on the ground, or rises a few inches above it, and what are the atmospheric conditions most favourable to its development—seems to be a vexed question."

And so it happened yesterday. Though, to all appearances the morning was a bad one for scent, hounds hunted their jack for forty-five minutes with hardly a perceptible check. A little covert not far from the White House was the first draw, and as in eager anticipation we wait alongside, there is a sudden unmistakable challenge, another and another. "Here he comes; hush! for heaven's sake, or he'll be chopped!"

The lathy brown form is making its way along the edge of the covert in the direction of Shahar Hill. Hounds are not far behind him as he hesitates and raises his mask enquiringly. By Jove, he's a bold one! A dash for the hedge and he is away across the melon ground defying alike the forty pairs of eyes of which he has to run the gauntlet and the sixteen couple of noisy hounds making merry over his departure.

Everybody who would could get a start to-day; and with this advantage—in addition to that of a line in itself not too difficult—almost every one might see part or whole of the run in question.

But I have wandered away from hounds at that most critical, most crucial, of all moments—the start. The bustling hounds are getting together over the broken ground that bounds the covert and men are mentally girding up their loins and bracing their sinews for the coming tussle. That they all pull back on their tracks, as hounds swing sharply across their front is a tribute to the discipline of the field.

Scrambling along as best we can over melon ground we come to Sahar Hill and our jack without staying his flight for a moment takes us over the summit and into the valley beyond, then swinging left-handed he takes us over an excellent line of paddy-fields to the Andheri road which is crossed close to the little red-tiled house and hurrying along we enter the beautiful Marole valley, along the entire length of which we gallop negotiating on the way a series of formidable paddy bunds which really require jumping and providing unlimited amusement for the jumping enthusiasts.

On we go over glorious galloping country indeed. We doubt that had the line been selected by a member of the field instead of our gallant Jack we should scarce have fared better. Leaving the picturesque Marole caves on our left we hasten on, and after traversing a long stretch of most delightful country hit off the Tulsi pipe line, along which we gallop for some few hundred yards when the Master's cheery "Ho Whoop!" rings out, echoed by half-a-dozen lusty voices; and there in a culvert under the pipe, where our Jack had sought refuge was the final scene enacted.

Both ladies were, as usual, well up throughout the run, Lady Jenkins receiving the brush.

JACKAL.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have submitted to the Government of India a second representation on the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. The Council regrets that the main objections to the substantive provisions of the original Bill have not been met by the Select Committee and the Bill as now amended is also subject to the objections previously. They submit that no civil affairs should be included within the scope of the Act, and that any attempt made to include them by means of an elaborate definition is likely to lead to unexpected complications and will be opposed to the best interests of the public. Having regard to the bureaucratic constitution of the Government, as also to the fact that often times the public are absolutely ignorant of any measures the Government may have under contemplation and have no opportunity of submitting their views about the same to them before they are finally settled upon and carried out by them, it is not difficult to conceive cases in which a timely—though unauthorised—publication of the proposed measure may serve a very useful purpose to the public, and may tend to check any arbitrary action of the Government in time. Under the system of administration such as obtains in India it is necessary that the opportunities which are indeed few at present to the public of knowing the policy and measures of Government in time should not be taken away and that no unnecessary restraint should be placed upon the liberty of the Press. The Council think that the Bill as amended if enacted, will tend to curtail to an unnecessary extent the freedom of the Press and will be harmful to the highest interest of the public. They think the Government of India can and ought to follow the remedy of exercising a greater and more effective control over their subordinates rather than adopt the policy of penalising the publication of such civil affairs as are now sought to be brought within the scope of the Act. They further submit that all civil affairs should be excluded from the scope of the legislation, and that if the Government think it necessary to seek protection under the act in respect of matters relating to any public debt or their fiscal arrangements it could be and we submit ought to be effected by a specific mention thereof in the section or by adding a section specially for that purpose, instead of referring to 'civil affairs' in the substantive sections, and of inserting a definition of these words both uncertain and objectionable in its scope. The next objection regarding the onus of proof has been met to a certain extent by the Select Committee by retaining the words "for the purpose of wrongly obtaining information" of the Act of 1889 in section 3 clause (a) sub-section (1) sub-head (a) But the insertion of a new clause, which is to be numbered as clause (2) in section 3 practically nullifies the effect of the concession made in the shape of retaining the words of the Act.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHY.

REVISED CODE RULES.

The following are the revised rules in connection with the code language and cipher in International Telegraphy which will come into force on the 1st July The rules will be published in the issue of the Telegraph Guide for July next:—

Code language is composed:—(a) of real words not forming comprehensible phrases, and (b) of combinations of letters having the appearance of real words. (a) The real words (which must not exceed ten letters in length), may be drawn from any of the following languages:—English, French, German Dutch Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or Latin. Consequently the words contained in the official Vocabulary for Code Telegrams prepared by the International Telegraph Bureau at Berne will be available for the purpose, with the exception of any words exceeding ten letters in length inserted in that publication in error, (b) The combinations of letters (which must also be within the limit of ten letters) must be pronounceable according to the usage of one of the above-mentioned languages. Combinations of letters which are not pronounceable will be treated as letter cipher, and counted at five letters to the word. Commercial marks and abbreviated expressions in current use (such as tmrl, cif, fgv, rsvp) will also be counted at five letters to the word. Combinations formed by the running together of bonafide words are prohibited. The Public are recommended to avoid the use of letter cipher as far as possible in the compilation of their codes, as it is less easy to transmit than pronounceable groups of letters and therefore more liable to error. In cases where it is necessary to employ letter cipher it should be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members took place at the Society's Rooms, yesterday, the Rev. E Blatter, S. J. presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Major H. D Merewether (Jhalawad Prant, Guzerat); Mr. W. G. Wooster (Yawng Hwe, S. Shan States); Mr. S. M. Douglas, B. A. (Mandalay); Mr. H. R. Rylands (Manekpur, Bassein Road); Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar, B A LL B (Bombay); Major A R Knox R F A. (Barrackpore); Mr. E Staples C E (Dum Dum); Captain E C MacLeod, I M S (Aijal, Lushai Hills, Assam); Mr. F Napier (Karachi Canals, Sind); Captain F D S Fayrer, I M S (Madras); Mr. G E Lodge (London); Mr. R A Lyall (Rajputana); Lieutenant-Colonel P Schletter, C B (Rangoon); Mr H H F M Tyler, I C S (Chittoor, N Arcot District); The Principal, Medical College (Madras); Mr. A W Ogilvie, S F S (Chiengmai, Siam); Mr. H B G Garrett, S F S, (Chiengmai, Siam); The President, High Range Natural History Society (Aneimudi, Munaar, P O S, India); Mr. H P Le Mesurier, C E (Calcutta) Mr. R C Farrell (Secunderabad).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr H M Phipson, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A number of Butterflies.	....	Mr C E C Fischer, I F S
A collection of Spiders, &c.	....	Do
1 Common Hawk Cuckoo (alive).	Hierococcyx varius.	Mrs A P Brewin
1 Malayan Wreathed Hornbill.	Rhytidoceros undulatus.	Mr L O Clarke
1 Rufous-necked Hornbill.	Aceros nepalensis..	Do
1 Adjutant	Leptoptilus dubius.	Do
1 Large Malay Squirrel.	Sciurus bicolor	Do
1 Nest and Young of Painted Snipe.	Rostratula capensis	Mr S Lightfoot
A collection of Indian Stone Implements.	....	Mr H W Seton-Karr
1 Snow Leopard (alive), (deposited).	Felis uncia	Capt J B Mackintosh, R A
1 Tickell's Blue-Fly-Catcher	Cyornis tickelli	Mr Sunderrao D Navalkar
3 Sandas (alive)	Uromastix hardwickii.	Mr C M Sykes
5 Indian Desert Gerbills (alive).	Gerbillus hurrianae	Do
1 Sheldrake	Tadorna cornuta ..	Major A E Hatch
A number of Vegetable Catterpillars	....	Sir Donald Robertson
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsus trigonata	Mr C Beadon
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis fasciolatus	Do

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Rivista critica del Genere Gossypium, pel Dottor, Angelo Aliotta, from the Author.

The Geography of Mammals by Dr W L Slater and P L Slater.

Two copies of the Birds of Cutch, by Captain C D Lester, from H H the Rao of Cutch.

The mighty Mahseer and other Fishing Hints to Beginners on Indian Fishing by Skene Dau, from the Author.

Memoir of the Geological Survey of India, Himalayan Fossils, Vol I Part 5, in exchange.

Bulletin de la Societe Royale de Botanique de Belgique, Vol 40.

Notices sur des Plantes utiles ou interessantes, de la Flore du Congo, par Emile de Wildeman.

Faune Entomologique de L'Afrique tropicals (Longicornes) par Aug. Lameere from the author.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1903.

Mr N C Macleod, the honorary treasurer, placed before the meeting a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1903 showing:—Balance brought forward Rs. 1,512-5-2 income during 1903 Rs. 15 379 8 4 = Rs. 16,941-13-6—expenditure during 1903 = Rs 13,828 0-7, balance carried forward Rs. 3 113-12 11. One hundred and fifty new members were elected during the year and the sale of back numbers of the journal realised Rs. 1,935:—The accounts were passed subject to the usual audit, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr N C Macleod, the honorary treasurer.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1904.

The following members were elected for the present year:—President—H E Lord Lamington, Vice-Presidents—Mr J D Inverarity, Rev F Dreckmann S J, and Mr E H Aitken, Managing Committee—Vet-Major G H Evans, Mr E C Stuart Baker F Z S, Mr E H Aitken, Rev. F Dreckmann, S.J. Mr E Ernest Green, F E S Lieutenant-Colonel K R Kirtikar, I M S Mr J D Inverarity B A LL B Lieutenant Colonel H D Olivier R E F Z S, Mr A Abercrombie, Mr E L Barton, Mr E Comber F Z S, Mr T R D Bell I F S, Major A Newnham F Z S, Major C G Nurse F E S, Mr L C H Young and Mr G C Dudgeon, Mr N C Macleod Honorary Treasurer ex-officio and Mr H M Phipson and Mr W S Millard Honorary Secretaries ex-officio.

PAPERS READ

The following papers were then read and discussed —1 Distribution of butterflies in the Indian area by L C H Young B A, 2 Further notes on some of the plants introduced into the Victoria Gardens Bombay during the past eight years by C D Mahaluxmivala

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE Indian Troop Service transport Soudan, Captain G. C, Henning, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Southamton via Aden. She conveys to Aden 51 company R. G. A., and details comprising 7 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 129 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 17 children. From Aden to England the carries 45 Company R. G. A., and details consisting of 7 officers, 1 lady; 46 men rank and file 11 women, and 17 children. From Bombay to England she takes 32 officers, 11 ladies, 12 children, 897 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women, and 92 children. The troops were brought to Bombay in two special troop trains from Deolaly. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs F B Maclean, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs J T Carey, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs S J French and son, West Rdg Regt
Lieut Col C Wood, Essex Regt
Lieut Col Graham, Suffolk Regt
Major and Mrs S N Cardozo 2 children, R A M C
Major and Mrs H E Cree and 2 children, R A M C
Major and Mrs H O'Donnell and 2 children, 1st West York Regt
Capt and Mrs A B Fox, 1st Somerset L I
Capt T A Tancred, R G A
Capt T G Cousins, Cheshire Regt
Capt F C Stratton, A V D
Capt R H Metge, Welsh Regt
Capt W M H Spiller, R A M C
Capt and Mrs J P J Murphy, R A M C
Lieut E E Wilford, I A
Lieut J Charteries, R E
Lieut H B Cheyne, 1st Lancers
Lieut C H Barker, R G A
Lieut L V Roche, R G A
Lieut P B Hall, I A
Lieut A E Newland, R F A
Lieut D A W Ker, 6th Dragoon Guards
Lieut S J Wilkinson, West York Regt
Lieut T J Reynolds, R I Fusiliers
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs T Wildig and 2 sons, Shropshire L I
Lieut H B C Crosthwaite, 28th Punjabis
Hon Lt and Mrs C Smith 3 children, P W Dept
2nd Lieut G H T Mackintosh, R F A
2nd Lieut G R H Beaumont, R Rifles
2nd Lieut E K Twiss, Devonshire Regt
Wife of Lieut Devenish, R I M

FOR PORT SAID.—Major and Mrs F J Graeme, R G A

FOR ADEN.

Major and Mrs A J Mullins, 51st R G A
Major and Mrs R J D Hill 2 children, R A M C
Capt E G Hart, 51st R G A
Capt J W Langston, R A M C
2nd Lieut T S Syers, 51st R G A
2nd Lieut P E Collen, 51st R G A

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from Aden, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Collett, Mr F G
Coke, Capt A H
Collard, Mr and Mrs
Clements, Mrs
Ellis, Mr W F
Hewett, Capt and Mrs
Hodgson, Lieut F F
Milberg, Mr and Mrs M
Walker, Mr G L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cheetham Mr John
Comins, Major H
Fanshawe, Sir A
Farrington, Sir H A
Jackson, Mr J E
Juckes, Mr W W
Kealy, Mr E H
Mardall, Major W S
Plowden, Mr C W C
Paterson, Mr N C
Rickman, Mr A W P
Sandes, Mr C L
Taylor, Mr and Mrs J C
Wallace Mr G D

FROM BRINDISI.

Ker, Mr and Mrs A J
Patch, Mr Jas

FOR KARACHI.

Chase, Mr E M
Chand, Mr Lal

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots on incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wildenfels, 3651 tons, Captain W Reising will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with the same bottom cargo.

THE French Mail steamer Dumbea, 2735 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2355 tons, Captain G Strufing, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oswell, 2115 tons, Captain W Frame arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 13th February with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Terrier 1033 tons, Captain L Brunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 5th February via Calombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain M G Williams sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr R Krichner, Captain Fisher and 16 natives and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch coast, with a general cargo and Mr Watson, Mr Creo and 3 natives and 290 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1326 tons, Captain T Ahrens, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col C E Caroll, Major L J Shadwell, Lieuts Soloman J S D Gage, and C A Sheridan, Captain Nicolson and Graham, Master R O Preston, Mr E H Soloman, Mr M B Desai, 4 Non-Commissioned Officers and 190 men, of Uganda contingent and 40 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Oswell s	Frame	Calcutta, Feb 13
25	Terrier s	Brunn	Bangkok, Feb 5
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kapurthala s	Williams	Persian Gulf
	Dumbea s	Schmitz	Marseilles
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Durban
	Ehrenfels s	Strufing	H'burg via Karachi
	Bundesrath	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Wildenfels, F Reising, for Calcutta, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Clan Maclachlan, for Antwerp, Havre, &c. began to load yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 24.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left here homewards morning of 24th inst.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 24.

The P & O Company's S S Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 23 instent arrived here at 7 p.m. to-day Wednesday.

COLOMBO, FEB. 24.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, (Extra) left here this afternoon and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, from Genoa, to Bombay, left Suez on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 26th February.

1. There will be various competitions including a Lloyd Lindsay at the Santa Cruz Ranges on the morning of Wednesday the 2nd of March and all members are asked to attend.

Dress—Drill order, swords not to be carried for Mounted Competitions.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from Tuesday the 8th to Saturday the 12th of March, and that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the afternoon of the latter date.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th February.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th February.

1. Orderly Sergeant G W Murray next for duty Sergeant W Thomson.

2. The following drills will take place this morning at 6.
No 1 Co 6" B L Gun Drill.
Nos. 2 and 3 at the disposal of the O C Co.
E E Co Squad Drill.
Evening:—
No. 2 Co 6" B L Gun Drill.
Nos 1 and 3 Co at the disposal of the O C Co.
E E Co 6 p m. for Oyster Rock.
Dress Khaki, putties not to be worn.

The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—
No 973 Gr W Warner No 3 Sub-Dn No 1 Co.
No 974 Gr A M Jones No 2 Sub-Dn No 2 Co.
No 975 Gr E J Bennett No 2 Sub-Dn No 1 Co.
No 976 Sapper D J M S Donnell E E Co.

4. It is notified for information that Saturday the 27th inst. will be a Ladies Guest night, which will be followed by a Concert. Members who wish to bring guests are requested to give the names of their guests to Nos. 1 of Sub Divisions or to the Sergeant Major not later than to-day.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 26.

Before Hon. the CHIEF Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal

1270—Wadia, G and Co—Chunilal Lulloobhey vs Dayal Mowjee and other—Kanga and P and Thakurdas, H and Co
1271—Bicknell M and M—Lakshmidas Vajee and another vs Gongabai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H Little and Co and C L and Co.
1272—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand and others vs Maneckbai widow—Tyabji D and Co
1275—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Railway Co vs N O Macleod—Little and Co
1278—Pestonjee R and K—Noor Mahomed Haji Oomer Dawood vs N C Macleod—Ardeshir H D and Co
1279 | Daphtary and F Rangilees Bhukandas vs James Herbert Dakerby—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N
Long Causes.
391-03—Tyabji D and Co—Damodar Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and others—K B Mena,
163-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P R K K and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

13 03—Matubhai J and M—Jthebal widow vs Jethabhai Veram—Little and Co.
1-04—Dikshit and D—Dolatram Jamaitram Nanakhan vs Ocharam Nanabhai Haridas—Nadirsha and Tyabji.
Long Causes.
217-01—M B Chothia—Hurkisson Bhicra vs Runchorl Jivan and others—Sand J and Mulla and Mulla.
357-03—Payne and Co—Framji Dorabji vs Chandula Khusalji—Wadia G and Co.
285-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Waghjiji Gopal and others vs Meghji Gopalji and others—Tyabji D and Co.
727-02—Captain and V—Bhaishwnath Balkrishna vs Ebhwant Mahadeo—Daphtary and F.
125-02—Payne and Co—Thucker Madhowji Thakersey vs Khimji Jairam Narronji and others—Dikshit D and S
625-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotum—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Consent Decree.

355-03—Captain and V—Rambai alias Shantabai vs Durgabai widow and another—B Raghavaya.
421-03—Khunderao S and L—Saraswatibai vs Ramabai alias Shootabai and another—Captain and V and B Raghavaya.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard.
168-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishwanath Moreshwar Apja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
660-02 Mulla and M Campsey Aarji and others vs Bai Ruttonbai Widow Bhaishunker K and G Part heard.
319-03 Nanu and H Nowrji Eaneckje Purvez vs Walter Long and others Payne and Co.
210-02—Madhavjee V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hurgovandas Jujivandas and other Matubhai J and M
333-03—Sorabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another vs Jamnabai widow—Mulla and M. and Ardeshir H. D and Co—(For postponement.)
217-03—Edgelow G and W Soonderdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvabe widow and other Mansukhlal J and H

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c,

ARE YOU GOING HOME ?

If so, make your preparations early and write to

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FOR SAMPLES OF THEIR
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LALIMLI
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ALL GUARANTEED
PURE WOOL

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.............................. at 1 8 do

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.

BED BLANKETS, in White—Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8' by 5, 8' by 6½' feet Rs 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0, each.
BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs 4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, do.
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only ....from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6' 4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'..............From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS ....from 2 13 do.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
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HOSE AND SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF
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AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES.
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WE very much doubted the truth of the details of the report of the Japanese naval disaster at Port Arthur when it reached us. We were inclined to believe the account greatly exaggerated with the object of influencing the money-market and working up a more enthusiastic spirit among the Russian people. Though the message which told of the calamity was said to be official, it was not confirmed and a St. Petersburg telegram announced that "it is apparently doubted in official circles anyhow regarding details"; and the French Consul at Chifoo, who would not be disposed to belittle any Russian achievement confirming the failure of the attack, said that "four Japanese warships are believed to be on shore." That would be sufficiently regrettable, but the four warships turn out to have been hulks for the purpose of entirely blocking Port Arthur. It would, of course, have been a mistake for warships to engage land batteries. The contest is invariably an unequal one, but the terribly bad practice of the Russian garrison gunners heretofore might have led the Japanese admiral to under-estimate their value and to venture further than he ought to have done. The reverse, as reported, would have been terrible : for, although the reported disaster to the Japanese was not so heavy as the losses they have already inflicted on the Russian fleet, Japan's only hope lies in her navy. She would have had no longer that decided supremacy at sea which it was our hope she would retain. Without it Japan would have been at a great disadvantage. We anticipate that naval engagements will become more vigorous and that the struggle for the mastery of the seas will speedily be decided. If Russia were able to sweep the seas, destroying the Japanese navy, she might expect practically all her own way ashore. No prolonged military operations would be possible. Even if Russia lose the whole of her fleet the loss is immaterial, as a war of exhaustion has been decided upon. Without her fleet Japan would be simply paralysed.

Sea-ascendancy, as a naval officer wrote the other day, is a matter of life or death to Japan. In fact, if the command of the sea be only doubtful, it is not clear how Japan can seriously retard Russia's steady progress in the Far East. If Japan had really lost four battleships she had but two left and the loss would have been relatively far greater than that she inflicted on Russia, which, having lost three battleships, has still five left for service, and in a set-fight Russia would prove victorious. In a fight such as that we are asked to believe had taken place at Port Arthur the guns of the shore batteries would count for a great deal. Had it been merely an engagement with the Russian fleet the story would have had but one ending. Until quite recently Russian ships were notoriously slow and deliberate in their firing, and though the two battle-ships, the Retvisan and Tsarevitch, were believed to have improved on the firing of other classes, it must be remembered that those two were out of action. Even with them it was argued by naval experts that a consideration of the relative rapidity of fire more than counterbalanced the original Russian superiority of numbers. Then, again, it has been shown that the Japanese ships have the advantage of thicker, and possibly superior, armour, which is calculated to prolong their fighting-value. It is claimed for Japan that her heavy guns can pierce the thick armour of the Russian guns at a range of from three to four thousand yards, where the Japanese armour is impenetrable by the Russian guns. All these points combine to the advantage of the Japanese ships and render it all the more difficult for Russia to have gained such a great advantage over them as was reported.

The statement that two transports were sunk is also of doubtful accuracy. It is scarcely likely transports would have been brought within firing-range during an action, and it is certainly improbable that any Russian fighting-ships came in rear of the line. Of the first attack on Port Arthur, Australian papers bring more extended reports than those which have already been published. The attack was made in the night of Monday, not Sunday, week. As we gathered, the Russians were not prepared for an attack and their watch was not by any means alert. Not until three torpedoes had been exploded did they wake up to the fact that the time for action had come. It was then too late. Two battleships were torpedoed while endeavouring to escape. The statement that the entrance to Port Arthur was blocked by the sunken ships was only partially true, the channel only being impassable for deep-draught steamers. The bombardment of the following morning was an equally one-sided affair. The small protected cruiser Novik was the only one which made any show of fight. She drew the concentrated fire of several Japanese ships, and it was not until she was severely damaged that she sought protection in rear of the Russian line. It is impossible to account for the "strange apathy" which is said to have prevailed among the Russian squadron unless we debit it to incapacity of the naval commander-in-chief. The attacking fleet had got well under-way before it occurred to them they might retaliate.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

THE great army of beer-consumers are interested in the result of the action brought by a firm of English sugar-refiners against a firm of manufacturing chemists. About four years ago a great scare was created among the British beer-drinking public by a number of deaths through arsenic-poisoning. Investigation led to the fatalities being traced to beer supplied by certain brewers who had used brewing sugar or glucose obtained from Messrs. Bostock and Co., sugar refiners, of Liverpool. A number of actions were brought against this Company with the result that the firm lost its business and went into liquidation. Messrs. Bostock and Co. in turn brought an action against Messrs. John Nicholson and Sons, of Hunslet, near Leeds, claiming damages which they assessed at three hundred thousand pounds. One of the constituents used in the manufacture of glucose is sulphuric acid, and it was to this that the original source of the mischief was traced. Messrs. Bostock procured their supplies of the acid from the Hunslet firm, whom they sued for breach of contract in not supplying perfectly pure acid. On the other hand Messrs. Nicholson declared that they had no intimation from the plaintiffs that the acid was to be used in the preparation of anything which entered into food or drink and that the acid supplied was as commercially pure as they could be expected to furnish under the contract. By a fatal coincidence the acid, which began to be supplied in 1900, was not analysed by Messrs. Bostock's chemist as had been previously the practice. The plaintiffs claimed that under the terms of the contract, which was made many years ago, defendants were bound to furnish acid made from brimstone ; and chemical evidence was submitted to show that acid made from brimstone could not contain arsenic. They declared that Messrs. Nicholson had distinctly intimated on several occasions prior to 1900 that the sulphuric acid was made from brimstone, The defendants, however, said that for the last thirty years brimstone had been practically superseded by pyrites in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Brimstone acid meant in the trade, they said, acid free from arsenic, or purified acid, and the label B. O.V., or Brown Oil of Vitriol, signified the contrary of what plaintiffs declared : it meant unpurified acid. It was admitted on behalf of the defendants that the cost of purifying acid was small, but it was urged that they had not the slightest idea they were bound to supply purified acid. Evidence was given by Dr. Campbell Brown, the public analyst for Liverpool, that the acid supplied contained enough arsenic to kill a million people every week : a sufficiently serious danger to the public in all conscience. The case was concluded after a fortnight's hearing in the week the last home mail left, when the plaintiffs secured a decision in their favour. The question of damages was, however, left over for argument. Mr. Justice Bruce held that there had been a breach of contract in the failure to supply acid perfectly pure. The more serious allegation that the defendants knowingly misrepresented what they were supplying was not upheld, and the Judge found that Messrs. Nicholson did not know for what purpose the plaintiffs required the acid. So far as it goes the result of the case is satisfactory. But between the various attempts to fix responsibility for commercial loss and damage caused by the placing of poisonous drink on the market the interests of the public do not seem to have secured the attention they deserve. The purity of food and drink is a vital matter for the public, and when the interests of brewers and publicans are carefully protected there should be a guarantee that the consumer shall not be rapidly poisoned by the compounds retailed to him.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

OWING to another large increase in the plague epidemic the mortality statistics this week are again greatly enhanced. The entire mortality amounts to the huge total of 1292 deaths, the rate per thousand per annum being no less than 86·57. The increase over the seven days was 15·6 in the case of the total, and 10·45 in respect of the death-rate. The plague appears likely to reach practically the same figures as have been recorded in previous years, but happily the death-rate is improved in other respects ; and as a consequence the total mortality is still 562 deaths below the record of last year and 712 less than the five years' mean. The plague figures this week are responsible for practically 56 per cent of the total mortality, 718 plague deaths having been recorded. Last year at this period the epidemic was exceptionally bad, and the total number of deaths occasioned by it was over a thousand. The average, however, is only about one hundred in excess of the present week's return, so that the city is practically as badly off in respect of plague at the present moment as it has been during the whole progress of the epidemic at the present season. The mortality decreased slightly in the B. division of the city last week, but the plague is extremely virulent there. Kamathipura suffered most severely, recording 65 deaths. There were 60 deaths in Byculla, 52 in Bhuleshwar, 55 in Umarkhadi. 38 in Dhobi Talao, and 37 in the Market. Other sections reporting over 30 deaths were Mandvi, the Chukla, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada. The Hindus of other castes than Brahmins, Lingaets, and Bhatias claimed 765 victims and the Musulmans 341. The latter section of the community therefore suffered considerably the more severely in view of the fact that their community is only about one-third of the size of that of the Hindus. Cause for anxiety is to be found in the fact that small-pox is again in evidence. There were a score of deaths last week as against only five in the week before. It is true that outbreaks have been frequent at this period of the year, but since the last epidemic the city has been fairly free and it is unfortunate that this state of things should have been so quickly done away with. In other respects the health of the city is fairly satisfactory : at any rate much better than in previous years at the present season. The Europeans lost only two of their number last week. The birth-rate again increased.

THE CROPS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Some little rain fell in Sind last week and in one or two districts of Gujerat but none in other parts of the Presidency ; and the districts which for some time have been in need of further supplies of moisture, the eastern division of Poona especially, had up to the date of the agricultural reports, just to hand, not been relieved. However, the reports for the current seven days are likely to exhibit a better state of things. Agriculture generally throughout Bombay is proceeding satisfactorily. In Sind the rabi crops are thriving and the oil-seed and cotton crops are also flourishing. Slight rain fell in Karachi, Larkhana, Hyderabad, and in the Upper Sind Frontier districts. Unfortunately in Larkhana the rain was not beneficial to the rabi crops, although on the other hand more rain is needed for the standing wheat crop. Conditions seem to be generally satisfactory in Gujerat. In Ahmedabad the wheat, gram, and barley crops are in good condition except in one or two talukas, where they are doing fairly well. The cotton harvest is in progress and everything is proceeding smoothly except in the Parantij taluka, where cotton, castor-oil and tobacco are still suffering from the effects of severe cold. In the Panch Mahals damage to wheat and gram is reported owing to rats and white-ants in one taluka. Elsewhere the crops are flourshing. Cotton-picking has commenced. The wheat and gram harvest is proceeding in Kaira, where the standing crops are in good condition. Cultivators are also very busy harvesting in Broach, and in Surat also the wheat harvest is commenced. In the latter district agriculturists have now entered upon the threshing of jowari and of castor-oil seed and the minor crops In the Konkan the collection of rab materials still occupies an important place in the programme of operations now proceeding. Slight damage to the rabi crops owing to locusts is again reported from Kolaba and Ratnagiri. More rain is required in Khandesh and Poona. In the latter district the picking of cotton and harvesting of jowari, gram, and wheat has been taken in hand. From other parts of the presidency good reports have been received.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

AT the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on the 4th March, the Official Secrets Bill will come up for disposal.

MR. ERLE RICHARDS, the new Legal Member of Council, will join his appointment at Simla in April. He will reside at Windcliff.

LORD KITCHENER seems to have suffered no inconvenience from his long railway journey during his current tour. By the end of next month, when the time comes for the spring touring, his Excellency's recovery from his accident at Simla should be complete.

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON, architect for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, will leave for Home by the mail steamer on the 5th March. He will by that time have seen everything well in train for building operations as the excavations for the foundation were begun some time ago. The site proves to be an unusually dry one for Calcutta.

THE plans and drawings of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, together with a number of gifts made to that institution, will be on view from Thursday next at the Imperial Museum. The Viceroy and the members of the Memorial Committee will attend a public gathering there that afternoon, and Sir William Emerson, architect of the Hall, will deliver a short explanatory address.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 23rd was 1292, giving a death-rate of 86·57 per annum per thousand as against 124·23, the corresponding period of last year, and 131·09, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 64 died from fevers; 718, plague; 20, small pox ; 6, measles ; 0, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 69, phthisis ; 41, diseases of the nervous system ; 155, affections of the respiratory organs ; 29, diarrhœa ; 17, dysentery ; 34, still-born ; 92, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 53 ; Brahmin, 36 ; Lingaet, 7 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other caste, 655 ; Hindu low-caste, 110 ; Musalman, 341 ; Parsee, 28 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 40 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 2 ; and Negro-African 2. The total number of births was 376, as against 253, the corresponding period of last year, and 227 the average over the past five years.

A GREAT SCULPTOR.

INTERVIEW WITH M. RODIN.

M. RODIN was in the midst of his wonderful grouphs in marble that fill his studio at the far end of the Rue de l'Universite. There was the celebrated Dantesque door, filled with a thousand strange shapes and figures from the "Inferno," and from the "Comedy" which has been under the master's hands these twenty years, and the destination of which no man knoweth. There were some exquisite bronzes ; a speaking portrait-bust of Rochefort, with his characteristic "toupet"—a doubly appropriate word in this instance ; a delicious group, "Frere et Sœur," in which the matchless genius of Rodin for depicting life was seen in the exquisitely sinuous forms, under which the warm blood seemed to flow ; "frontons" in which the power of the sculptor had taken the larger manner of the architect ; and bits here and there that were but slowly and painfully struggling from the marble One such, an unfinished study, had been called by the sculptor "Ame et Crops." The figure was Centauresque : the body was a horse, the soul a woman. One hardly needed to fix words to so striking a picture. It was self-evident, the union of soul and earthly passion. In an adjoining "atelier" was the "Victor Hugo" ordered by the State—a real Victor Hugo, a Titian, a demi-god, and other subjects, such as "La Source," a beauteous nymph of the well, groups on the heroic scale which were growing under the deft strokes of the bloused workmen

Mr. Rodin, with the amiability that is part of himself, writes Charles Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette" spoke of his London visit. His face at once assumed the character of a man who had been well entertained, and who cherishes the most grateful memories towards his hosts. It is not necessary to repeat all the delightful compliments that he showered upon those who had welcomed him so royally across the Channel. "I found my work was well known in London, principally, no doubt, because of my bronze figure of St. John at South Kensington," and he broke off for a moment to tell me the pleasant circumstances in which a deputation of Englishmen, including Mr. Beckett, M.P., and Mr. Tweed, the sculptor, had waited upon him in reference to that work. The sculptor was particularly pleased with the reception they had given him at Kensington, and spoke in the highest terms of the devotion of M. Lanteri. "C'est une ecole tout a fait ardente," he said.

Rodin would not commit himself to any appreciation of the plastic arts in England, claiming that he had driven hither and thither and found no time to examine in detail any given work. But he confessed to having visited the National Gallery—nay, he gloried in it. "I have been going to England for twenty years," he observed. I always visit the National Gallery and I always find some fresh beauties. For instance, this time I was greatly struck by a suberb, though rather sombre Raphael. It was a picture of the Virgin Mary with the Child and by her side is St. John, and, I believe, St. Augustine, or at least, some bishop. The pose of St. John is very fine ; he stands out like a perfect piece of sculpture. Then, too, I greatly admired a Peruginі, which I believe, was next the Raphael.

"At the Academy there is an exhibition, which includes the school of the eighteenth century. There is a wonderful portrait there by Thomas Lawrence of Pope Pius VII. He is seated in an armchair, and the head is very dramatically treated. It was curious to see Lawrence, whom one associates with graceful women, exhibiting such depth of force in his painting.

"You know the English type has not changed since the days of Gainsborough and Lawrence."

I started ; it seemed to me the voice of Helleu—he had made precisely the same observation to me three weeks before.

"We in France have passed through a commonplace and vulgar period of art. It embraces the reigns of Charles X, Louis Philippe and the Third Napoleon—practically the whole of the nineteenth century. You in England have escaped that. You have remained in the eighteenth century. Your furniture is the same, your women are the same. With the men it is different. The eighteenth-century grace has departed. All men in Europe dress alike now."

I asked M. Rodin whether he did not think that the dress of the English women resembled very much the French.

"No, no," he said. "They may purchase French fashions in the Rue de la Paix, but the coloration remains English, distinctly English. At the dinner of the International Association I was absorbed by the colour. The reds and the cherry-tones in the dresses were very fine. It is absolutely eighteenth century. And the flesh-tints are so brilliant in the English. The women are exactly as Gainsborough painted them, and as Sargent does to-day. For an artist the effect is thoroughly good. It is elegance without heaviness. You notice it also in Lavery and Whistler, who has painted some delicious things.

"I was amused and interested to notice the permanence of the English type in an album of photographs of the famous women of a century ago.

"I notice too, that in the street the English ladies wear scarves, sometimes about their hats, sometimes picturesquely arranged about their dresses. The effect is good, and, again quite Gainsborough. I have never seen that in France. Even the furniture has remained unchanged in form. One evening I dined privately with Mr. and Mrs. Beckett. The interior might have been transported from Louis XVI.—ladies' dresses furniture, pictures, table-setting, everything was of the period.

M. Rodin began again to speak of art in London. He referred with admiration to the Wallace Collection, so tastefully arranged by his "good friend Mr. Claude Phillips," and en passant expressed his affection for a Botticelli that he found there. He had especially pleasant memories of some of his hosts. The speech of Mr. Edmund Gosse, who is coming to Paris next month to be entertained by French litterateurs, impressed him very much ; and Sargent and Brock, the sculptor, seemed to incarnate for him English art. As to politics, that was represented by Mr. George Wyndham, and M. Rodin intimated that he was about to undertake his portrait in stone.

"Ah !" he said, "I have many associations with England" repeating the words as if they were a pleasure to him. "I am sorry to say I do not speak a word of the language, and now I am too old to learn. Of course the cultivated classes speak French, but the people in the street do not. It is awkward," he added laughingly, as if he remembered some tussle with a London cabman. "But I have had a number of English pupils. One was Baden-Powell, the brother of the soldier ; another was the son of Browning, the poet. I knew the poet very well. He was charming."

I asked Rodin whether he had not realised a certain artistic affinity between Browning and himself in the half-mysticism and rugged grandeur of their work which made demands upon the reflective faculties and veiled them, at least at first from the profane vulgar. The sculptor had felt the inner power of the poet, but confessed that his knowledge of him was but limited.

There came the moment for departure, and Rodin revealed the immortal secret of his work. "It is life that is the supreme beauty," he said, as he lovingly touched the figure of the young girl and her brother that is mentioned at the head of this article ; "it is life that is the finest and most indispensable quality. It is marvellous ; it is the daily miracle. Never mind if the figure be abstractly ugly or beautiful ; if it lives it must be acceptable. This marble should have veins in it, just as the human body has."

IT is satisfactory to find that some Panjab people have faith in precautionary measures against plague, as witness the following :—"The Sub Postmaster reports that last evening a mice came out from behind the office door and after walking a little stammered and breathed its last in the presence of the Sub-Postmaster there. As these are the prognostics of plague, I beg you will kindly arrange to have the office disinfected at an early date.

A JAPANESE RUSE.

ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

FOUR STEAMERS SACRIFICED.

RUSSIAN EXAGGERATIONS.

APAN ANNEXES KOREA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

An official Russian statement says that Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur at 2-45 on the morning of the 24th instant with torpedo-boats and endeavoured to block the harbour by sinking four steamers filled with combustibles.

The Retvisan supported by the land batteries destroyed two of the steamers near the entrance to the harbour.

The fire against the torpedo-boats was maintained until dawn.

Daylight showed that four steamers were destroyed and eight Japanese torpedo-boats were steaming towards the Japanese fleet.

The crews of the steamers took to the boats but some were drowned.

The entrance to the harbour is clear.

The enemy left in two divisions pursued by three Russian cruisers, which returned later.

There were no Russian losses.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

A Russian official despatch states that the Japanese made an attack on Port Arthur last evening and were repulsed.

Four Japanese battleships and two transports were sunk in the action.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 8 P.M.

While the Russian official despatch announces that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur last night and were repulsed with a loss of four battleships and two transports sunk, the French Consul at Chifoo in confirming the failure of the attack says that four Japanese warships are believed to be on shore.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 9 P.M.

The St. Petersburg despatch announcing the great victory at Port Arthur is not yet confirmed and is apparently doubted in official circles anyhow regarding the details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

An "Englishman's" cable dated London the 24th instant says :—

A St. Petersburg despatch states very plainly that in an attack on Port Arthur the Japanese lost no less than four battleships.

The despatch goes on to say that two transports were also sunk.

[Neither the Japanese nor the Russian Consul has received any intimation respecting the alleged Japanese disaster before Port Arthur. The Japanese Consul is usually in receipt of news before Reuter. The Russian Consul, however, informs us that he has not been informed since the commencement of the war of the progress of the operations. The Russian Government usually keeps its Embassies well informed, but not its Consulates.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

An "Englishman's" cable dated London to-day states :—Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese attempted to sink the fireships on Wednesday close to Port Arthur channel but failed. The Russian fire from the batteries of the Retvisan sank the ships before the channel was reached. The Japanese fleet is still in the roadstead.

A Singapore telegram dated February 25th states :—

A message from Shanghai states that Japan was repulsed at Port Arthur on Tuesday night. Russian reports of the defeat affirm that four warships were lost during the fight.

Japan has now assumed full control of Korea, and appointed Marquis Takugawa as Viceroy.

The Korean Court at Seoul is in a state of panic, and the Japanese have had to take steps to prevent the Emperor from fleeing.

THE FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS AT CHEMULPO.

The Australian papers of February 15 contain detailed accounts of the fighting at Port Arthur. The Japanese squadron, they say, with lights out approached Port Arthur between 11 and 12 o'clock on last Monday night. A Russian despatch-boat signalled the approach of the fleet commanded by Admiral Togo. The cruisers Chitose, Kasagi, Takasago, and Yoshino, circled outside and succeeded in drawing the Russian fire and were then joined by Admiral Togo's main fleet. All thereupon joined in the attack on the Russian armoured cruisers. The Japanese fleet was in two divisions. The first division included the flagship Mikasa, the battleships Fuji, Asahi, Yashima, Shikishima, Hatsuse, Azuma (which was Admiral Kamimura's flagship), and the armoured cruiser Yakuma.

The "New York Herald's" correspondent at Port Arthur telegraphs that the Russians were not expecting an attack, and were accordingly keeping a poor look-out, and only occasionally using their searchlight. Three torpedo-boats were patrolling the outskirts of the Russian fleet, which was lying in the open roadstead, all the other Russian torpedo-craft being inside the basin. Three muffled explosions were heard, which alarmed the Russian fleet and caused a display of searchlights. A hot brief fire ensued. A little later the Retvisan, Tsarevitch, and Pallada tried to enter the harbour, but the attempt failed, the Retvisan being torpedoed forward and the Tsarevitch injured aft.

At 11 o'clock on the Tuesday morning 16 Japanese warships appeared on the horizon in fine order and opened fire 15 minutes later, landing a 12-inch shell near the torpedo-craft grouped round the entrance of the harbour, and disabled a battleship. The bombardment lasted an hour, the Japanese shooting well, heavy shells bursting on the summit of one of the forts, along the face of the cliffs and on the beach. Many of the Russian shells fell short. One shell struck one Russian warship near the base of the forward funnel, and another hit a battleship near the stern. Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Novik fought pluckily keeping by far the closest on the enemy, until the heavy concentrated fire of the Japanese fleet compelled her to retire on the Russian battleships. Both Russian battleships injured in the first engagement grounded across the narrow entrance to the harbour, lying close together, but not blocking the entrance, except to ships of heavy draught. A Russian cruiser went aground outside the entrance. Three Japanese cruisers came boldy within long distance range, taking observations. For two hours a strange apathy possessed the Russians—no vessel chased the Japanese or even fired a shot until the cruisers prepared to leave when the Russian fleet vainly pursued and soon returned to the roadstead, where there are now five effective cruisers and 17 torpedo craft.

The "Herald's" correspondent continuing the narrative, says the Russian vessels fought with little formation, probably owing to being cramped for room, being within a mile and a half of the shore, under the guns of Port Arthur forts, which occasionally fired over them. The Japanese warships kept splendid formation retiring slowly in line to the south-eastward about midday. The Russians forbad the steamer Colombia which was in Port Arthur when the fighting commenced to leave the roadstead, but when the Japanese shells were bursting around the vessel steamed for Chefoo, carrying a Russian guard aboard. The Russians were trying with the aid of pumps and collision mats to stop the holes in the batteships, hoping to take them inside at high water.

The Russian casualties were ten men killed and two officers and 54 men wounded. The Poltava and Novik were both damaged below the water-line. Port Arthur fortress sustained little damage from the Japanese fire. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur was terribly hampered. It took three days to work its way out of the ice-bound inner basin of the harbour, and when hostilities commenced was lying in the open roadstead outside. The Japanese fire was tremendous during the second fight. The Russian torpedo boats gallantly dashed for the Japanese fleet, but experienced a terrific fire, and retreated behind the Russian battleships. There was half an hour's furious fight, in which the shore batteries joined. A shell disabled the Poltava; almost immediately a shot from the fort disabled the Diana. The Novik and Askold being venturesome were severely punished, and retreated seriously damaged. The Novik and Poltava were beached. The Japanese fleet is understood to be coaling at sea, and will shortly return to Port Arthur.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Tsarevitch and Pallada were brought into the inner harbour, and the leak in the Retvisan was temporarily stopped. The repairing of the ironclad is a complicated work and it is difficult to indicate when it will be completed. The Pallada and Novik have been successfully docked and will be repaired in a fortnight, while the other vessels, he hopes, will be ready for sea in three days.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CHEMULPO.

A report of the engagement at Chemulpo states that the Varyag and Koreitz quitted Chemulpo and fought for an hour against Urius's Japanese division, which was escorting Japanese transports to Korea and after being injured by the Japanese fire both Russian warships took refuge among the adjacent islands. The Varyag sank and the Koreitz exploded.

Another account says that when the Japanese squadron appeared at Chemulpo the Varyag and Koreitz tried to escape, and when a Japanese torpedo steamed across their bows the Varyag fired. This was the first shot of the war. The torpedo boats tried twice fruitlessly to torpedo the Russian warships which turned into the harbour. Next day Urius threatened to attack unless the Varyag and Koreitz left. The Varyag tried to gain shelter among the adjacent islands. A running fight ensued. The Japanese made much the best shooting, and ultimately the gunboat Koreitz caught fire, which spread to the magazine and caused an explosion, while the Varyag sank. The Russians lost heavily. Several Japanese vessels were slightly damaged.

The "Times" states that it is clear that the Koreitz opened fire on the fleet at Chemulpo five hours before Port Arthur was attacked, and disposes of Russia's complaint that Japan assumed the offensive.

Accounts credit the captain of the Varyag with great gallantry. He remained aboard after all the crew had escaped. He reports that at 5 o'clock on the 8th instant five Japanese cruisers torpedoed near Round Island, off Chemulpo. The Russian gunboat Koreitz sighted them and proceeding to sea fired on the Japanese torpedoes. The Japanese fleet continued their passage without retaliating, and entered Chemulpo harbour. The Koreitz soon returned. On the 9th the Japanese commander sent a message to the Koreitz and Varyag intimating that they must leave the port, and other foreign ships were similarly apprised. The Varyag and Koreitz steamed out between the islands, and were followed by the Japanese Squadron, which attacked and sank both.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Napier, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Milne, 62nd Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the 55th Rifles, Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Barton, 98th Infantay, is appointed to the 4th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Giffard, 82nd Punjabis, is appointed to the 1st Gurkhas.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The Begum of Bhopal has arrived at Mecca, where she has had a splendid reception.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The British Naval Estimates amount to £36,889,500.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The plague mortality throughout India continues to rise slowly. The numbers of deaths last week was 26,537 compared with 25,630 in the preceding seven days. The principal increases recorded are in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency which report 4,520 and 6,870 deaths respectively. The United Provinces return 5,487 deaths.

THE SEISTAN COMMISSION.

The matter in regard to the demarcation upon which Colonel McMahon and his mission have been engaged in Seistan has been completed and is now under the consideration of the Government of India and the Amir. There has been a curious epidemic of influenza amongst the transport animals with the mission, some five hundred camels being lost in a fortnight.

DEMARCATION OF THE MOHMAND BORDER.

Colonel Roos-Keppel's mission to demarcate the Mohmand border in the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass should be able to start by the end of next month. The heavy falls of snow in this region has made it impossible to commence work sooner.

AMIR OF KABUL.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES.

It appears to be true that there has been some domestic quarrel among the members of the Amir's family in Kabul, which has resulted in Sirdar Umar Jan and his mother, Bibi Halima, being placed under somewhat stricter surveillance than before, but no importance is attached to the incident.

A "SMART" MAN WANTED.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLE.

DELHI, FEBRUARY 24.

Police enquiry is being made for a European, named J. Smart, who on the 18th instant at Umballa called on Incha Ram and Co., bankers, tendering them a cheque on the Alliance Bank of Simla, Umballa Branch for Rs. 6,015. He requested them to place Rs. 3,000 to his credit at a fixed deposit and to place the remainder to credit of a floating account. The transaction being completed, he drew and cashed a cheque for Rs. 850 on Incha Ram and Company. On the original cheque for Rs. 6015 being presented at the Alliance Bank, it was returned unpaid, with "Refer to Drawer."

Smart holds a cheque-book on Incha Ram and Company, numbered from 50,276 to 503,000, also a fixed deposit receipt from them, No. 516, dated Umballa 18th February, for Rs. 3000 at six months' notice withdrawal bearing intetest at 3 1-2 per cent per annum and a floating deposit receipt No, 1140, dated Umballa 18th February, for Rs. 3,015, which he may attempt to negotiate. Smart had a balance of Rs. 15 only at the Alliance Bank.

Incha Ram and Co. offer Rs. 50 for information leading to his arrest.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. R. Hume, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. D. G. Ommanney proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I. C. S, has completely passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. C. R. Macnamara becomes Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, vice Mr. H. M. Judge, deceased.

Mr. W. L. Lake becomes Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, vice Mr. Macnamara, promoted.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair becomes Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, with effect from 28th November vice Mr. Lake, promoted, and is deputed to hold the post of Assistant Collector of Abkari pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Laughton becomes substantive "pro tem" Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Sinclair, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, M A, Chaplain of Nasirabad, is granted privilege leave for two months, in combination with furlough for one year and five months, from the 24th March.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Louis F. Turnbull, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

The Reverend P. B. Horne, M. A., Chaplain of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days in combination with furlough for one year nine months and twenty-seven days from 4th April.

Mr. H. N. Randle, B. A. (Oxon.), appointed by the Secretary of State for India to fill the temporary vacancy of Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy Elphinstone College, caused by the absence of Professor W. H. Sharp M.A. (Oxon), on leave assumed charge of his appointment on the 5th instant.

First Class Assistant Surgeon H. A. Lafond has been appointed House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, M. B., I. M. S. has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CAPTAIN W. S. GOODRIDGE, R. N.

Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, retires shortly and goes home by the P. & O. Company's Mail steamer Persia which leaves Bombay on the 5th March next. Captain Goodridge has been Director of the Royal Indian Marine for the last six years, during which time he despatched large bodies of troops to South Africa, China, and Somaliland. During his regime the R. I. M. has been greatly improved in efficiency and in discipline. All the vessels have been thoroughly overhauled which they usgently required. On all occasions when expeditions were despatched under his supervision, Captain Goodridge sent R. I. M. officers as Transport Officers, whose services have already been recognised by Government and three of whom have been decorated. For three years prior to his appointment to the present port, Captain Goodridge was in command of the Naval Defences of Bombay. Captain Hewett, R. N., succeeds him.

THE K. AND S. CYCLE SPORTS.

SECOND DAY'S RACING.

ANOTHER good afternoon's racing was witnessed on the Maidan yesterday afternoon in connection with the K. and S. Cycle Sports. The programme included the final of the One Mile Handicap, which was won with the greatest of ease by A. T. Theoyagara Raja, the Bangalore rider. Pte. Fay rode him a good race at the end, but it was quite evident that the native rider had planty up his sleeve and could have gone ahead had he cared do so. The Police Officers' Race was won by Inspector Tapsell though it would doubless have gone to Inspector DeBurgh had not that rider sustained a fall at the start and been hopelessly left. As it was De Burgh came in third and made a very brave show indeed for second place, only losing that position by inches. Taylor and Theoyagara Raja won their respective heats in the One Mile Championship and the issue will doubtless rest between them to-day. Mr. Dadysett rode a good race in the Five Miles Native Championship, and easily distanced the rest of the field when the sprint came. The Motor Race yesterday afternoon was contested by the same three competitors as on Wednesday. The "Allday's" machine conceded the "Excelsior" two laps in 20 and the "Fleet" a lap and a half. After the tenth length the Allday's had pulled off about half its handicap and appeared to be a probable winner. To avoid a collision however, the rider had to use his back pedalling brake, which failed to put the machine out of action. The "Excelsior" rider subsequently won by his handicap on the other machine. During the course of the afternoon a very creditable display of trick riding was given, Gr. Taylor proving the winner. Master Naik, a child of not more than five years, was exceedindy clever with his machine, although as was to be expected he did not do so much as the older competitors. He was awarded a special prize by Mr. Symons. The following were the details :—

ONE MILE HANDICAP.

Final—1. Theoyagara Raja (Sc) 2, Pte Fay (60 yards.) 3 T. Cuny 140 yards. The limit man held. his lead for half the distance, when Theoyagara Raja and Fay went ahead and a capital race resulted, Raja eventually won by a length. Time—2 min. 29 secs.

TWO MILES HANDICAP.

(First prize presented by Messrs. P. Mehta and Co).

Heat 1.—Gr Allen (60 yards), S Qr Mr Sergeant H Foster (250 yards).2—Sergt A W Allen,(50 yards) 3.—The limit men kept their lead all that way, and Br Taylor, who allowed Sergt Allen to race him failed to ride into second place. Time—4 min. 55 secs.

Heat 2.—1 Pte Carr (200 yards) ; 2. Pte E Foy (140 yards) ; 3. Pte Benson (60 yards) Golande fled off and maintained the lead for about half the distance. Carr subsequently went ahead followed by Benson, Foy then drove into second place and the order was afterwards unchanged. Time—4 min. 18 secs.

ONE MILE—POLICE OFFICERS.

(First prize presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley).

1.—Inspector C. E. Tapsell ; 2. Superintendent W Barnett; 3 Inspr H P DeBurgh—DeBurgh fell at the start and was hopelessly left. He however pulled off the lead from three of his opponents and rode a splendid race for second place. Won easily, inches between second and third. Time—3 min. 20 2-5 secs.

TRICK—RIDING FINAL.

1. Gr Taylor, 2 Wellington, 3 M G Naik. Taylor won fairy easily on points, and the exhibition was undoubtedly the most finished that was witnessed.

ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Challenge Cup presented by K and S Cycle Co).

Heat 1.—B S Taylor 1, Pte Allen 2, Pte Benson 3. A good race. Taylor took the lead in the last lap and won by a length. Time—2 min. 53 secs.

Heat 2.—A T T Raja 1, Sq Qr Mr Sergt H Fenster 2, Pr A L Kemp 3. Raja led all the way and won with ridiculous ease. A good race for second place. Time—2 min. 36-2-5 secs.

FIVE MILES NATIVE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Challenge Cup presened by Messrs Morenas and Co).

A Dadysett 1, R B Mody 2, J Mody 3. Satin made the pace most of the way but eventually went back, and in the last lap Dadysett who had ridden asportsman's race all through went ahead and won with ease. Time—15 min. 6 1-5 secs.

FIVE MILES MOTOR CYCLE HANDICAP.

P Palamcoat (880 yards) 1, R D Wellington (660 yards) 2. Javeri the scratch man had pulled off half his handicap at the start, but in trying to pass Palamcoat at the bend he had to pull up, and his back pedalling brake failed and put his machine out of action. Won easily.

THE 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander M. G. Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for Durban with the 5th Dragoon Guards, consisting of fifteen officers, five ladies, and two children, two warrant officers, two women, and one child, 531 non-commissioned officers and men, 30 women, and 53 children and 8 horses. The Clive also conveys details comprising nine officers, four warrant officers, two women, ten children and three men rank-and-file ; 1 native officer, and 2 men and 114 followers of the S. & T. Corps, as well as two Boer burghers. The regiment was brought to Bombay in two special troop trains from Lucknow. The first train reached the Prince's Dock at 6-30 a. m., and the second followed an hour later. The troops were detrained as the trains arrived and fatigue parties were detailed for duty to unload the baggage and kit. By about two o'clock everything was completed and after the troops were medically inspected, they were marched on board. The Clive left her berth shortly before four o'clock and proceeded to her destination.

The 5th Dragoon Guards arrived in India on the 2nd October 1893 and were stationed at Meerut, where the regiment remained for five years. It went to Delhi, where it took part in manœuvres for a month ; arriving at Sialkot on the 22nd February 1899. In September of the same year the regiment received orders to proceed to South Africa on active service and left with the Indian Contingent. The regiment was among the troops in Ladysmith during the siege. After rendering a good account of itself in the war for about two and a half years it returned to India on the 25th March 1902, and proceeded to Lucknow, where the regiment had been since stationed. The 5th Dragoon Guards have been relieved in India by the 1st Royal Dragoons, who arrived on the 19th instant, and of which regiment the German Emperor is the Honorary Colonel.

The Clive is expected to reach Durban about the 15th March. The regiment will then be conveyed to Bloemfontein, where it will be stationed. The following are the names of the officers proceeding by the Clive :—

Lieut-Col and Mrs Butler
Major D Eustace
Major and Mrs H G Hannard and child
Captain W Winwood
Captain and Mrs B G Clay and child
Captain L M Dunbar
Captain and Mrs O Saunders
Captain G A S Home
Lieut M R Head
Lieut J C Wood
Lieut R Carr
Lieut J A S Stott
Lieut Closebrook

Lt and Rdg Mr C Laing
R S M, R Forrest
Major Hennessy S and T Corps
Major Charlin K R Rifles
Capt Barrington West orks
Capt Sandland Cameronians
Lieut Johnstone Lincoln Regt
Lieut Hore, South Wales Borderers
Lieut Hayne-Northamptons
Lieut Baker, Welsh Regt.
Lieut Vernon-Harcourt, Gloucester Regt

MR. C. J. COLE, officiates as Engineer-in-Chief North-Western-Railway, vice Mr. Bagley, on leave. Mr. R. E Dyson acts for Mr. Cole.

MR. J. D. NIMMO, has been elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce upon the Committee of Induerrial Education in Bengal.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

TANK BEHIND PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji moved : "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether the present condition of the Tank behind the old Government House at Parel is injurious to the health of the people residing in that locality, and, if so, why steps should not be taken to cause the Tank to be filled in as soon as possible."

Mr. A. F. Unvalla seconded the motion, which was adopted.

READJUSTMENT OF THE WARDS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved : "That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) on what basis the boundaries of the wards of the City and the number of Councillors to be elected for each ward are fixed for the purposes of elections ; (b) whether in view of the expanse of the city and widening of various streets since the passing of the present Municipal Act, and also variation in the population and number of votes in each ward, he considers it advisable to alter the boundaries of all or any of the wards, and re-apportion the Councillors in them ; (c) and, if so, what his recommendations are in that behalf.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta pointed out that under the Act this was a matter which came more within the purview of the Corporation than the Commissioner. He did not think it advisable to burden the Commissioner with the work which under the Act it was the duty of the Corporation to perform. He therefore advised Dr. Dadachanji to withdraw the proposition and bring it in a proper form on a future occasion.

Dr. Dadachanji asked to be allowed to withdraw his motion, which was agreed to.

PAIL DEPOTS.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the motion proposed by the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, on the question of erecting pail depots in the city or whether there should be an increase in the halalkhore services.

At the previous meeting Dr. Dinshaw Master had moved an amendment that the Corporation thought it desirable that pending receipt of the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on questions regarding pail depots and halalkhore service, the number of halalkhores should be increased to the number asked for by the Health Officer ; that the Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit to the Corporation a report as to whether the introduction of pail carts would do away with the necessity of constructing more pail depots.

A second amendment had been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, which was to the effect that the consideration of the whole question of the best means for the efficient removal and disposal of night soil be postponed and that the Secretary be requested to print and circulate in the mean time the report of the Health Officer, submitted to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on questions regarding pail depots and halalkore service ; and that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer a report embodying the result of the experiment, he had been carrying out with the new system on the lines of the model he had shown to the Committee and submit the same in time for the January meeting.

Dr. A. G. Viegas had moved a third amendment to the effect that the consideration of the whole question should be postponed and that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on questions regarding pail depots and hahalkhore service be requested to expedite their report and submit it to the Corporation in time for consideration of January meeting.

On the debate being resumed yesterday Dr. N. N. Katrak moved a fourth amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for a more efficient removal and disposal of night soil without any increase in the number of pail depots till some definite policy was decided upon in the light of the experiments that were being conducted by the Health Officer and that the Corporation would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction any amount that might be deemed necessary.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved a fifth amendment that the matter be postponed and that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on the question, be asked to submit its report in April next and in the meanwhile to circulate to the Corporation the Health Officer's report referred to in the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim and Dr. Viegas withdrew their amendments in favour of Sir Bhalchundra's amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of his remarks referred to the unconsionably long delay that had taken place on the part of the Committee who had been considering the subject for the last three years. He strongly deprecated the halalkhore system of removing night soil by hand and pointed out the difficulties the Municipal officers had to deal with the halalkhores, who had more or less a monopoly of that particular system of removal. If the Corporation were of opinion that the system of halalkhores should be done away with they had ample materials before them to consider the substitution of that scheme by the water-carriage system which however required a large quantity of water for the purpose of flushing or the Liernur system worked by means of a vacuum. He was also opposed to the employment of an increased number of halalkhores which would proportionately increase their difficulties. The halalkores were always a source of great trouble and the system of removal by hand should not therefore be extended. The afternoon employment of halalkhores would involve double work from them which was not likely to last long. It was the duty of the Corporation to get every possible information that they could obtain on the question of the disposal of night soil and come to some definite conclusion for the purpose of adopting some kind of permanent system.

On a division the amendment proposed by Sir Bhalchundra was carried.

MILK-SUPPLY AND INFANT MORTALITY.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved :—"That in view of the milk-supply of the city being generally impure and adulterated and one of the principal causes of the terribly high rates of infant mortality in the city being either want of milk-supply or the consumption of unwholesome milk, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (a) whether it is desirable and feasible to establish, as an experimental measure, a Municipal Dairy Farm in the City and Milk Depots in districts where the infant mortality is the highest so as to place wholesome milk within the reach of the poorest, who are most in need of this form of assistance at prices no higher than those paid for ordinary milk even should it be necessaray to add a little to the expenditure on the Health Department : (b) If so he be requested to submit to the Corporation a scheme or schemes with the estimated cost thereof"

During the course of the discussion it was pointed out that the matter should be left to private industry and enterprise.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha did not concur with the several medical members of the Corporation in the statement made by them that the infant mortality of the city was due entirely to milk-supply. He was of opinion that infant mortality was due to poverty and to the want of knowledge on the part of mothers how to tend their children who were generally weak and debilitated and were unable to stand the effects of maladies with which they were affected.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta was also opposed to the motion. He said the scheme was impracticable and difficult of organisation.

The proposition on being put to the vote was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned to the 10th March next.

WEDDING AT MALABAR HILL.

A VERY pretty wedding took place at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, yesterday, when Miss Alice Tate, elder daughter of Mr. J. Tate, late Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, was married to Captain Gordon Tucker of the Indian Medical Service. The bride looked charming in a dress of ivory satin, with pearl trimming and fine old Limerick lace drapad gracefully over her shoulders and train. She wore a gold-and-pearl necklace, the gift of her parents, and was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Muir-Mackenzie and Miss Fulton. The "best man" was Captain Hutchinson, I. M. S. The bride was given away by the Hon. Mr. Fulton, and the service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Arnould. As the bride entered the Church the hymn "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests went to Mr. Fulton's bungalow, where the presents, which were numerous and included many beautiful gifts, were on view. Later in the day Captain and Mrs. Tucker left for Matheran, after which they will proceed to Mhow. The bride's going-away dress was of champagne-coloured voile with cream insertion and edgings of pale-blue parme. Her hat was of pale-blue straw trimmed with blue chiffon and white flower.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

The German and the Hottentots,

AN AMERICAN'S DEATH IN PARIS.

LIFE AT THE ITALIAN COURT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Despatches received at Berlin reveal fully the desperate situation of the German force of 200 men besieged at Okahandya under command of Lieuteant Zuelow. Messages brought to the coast by native runners state that an attempt made by a portion of Zuelow's force to establish communcation with Windhock failed utterly, and eight Germans were killed. This occurred on January 13. On the 21st, another attempt to establish communication with Karibib also failed. Lieutenant Zuelow sent out seventy men for this purpose, but they were repelled after stubborn fighting, four Germans being killed and three wounded. The negroes lost twenty-five killed and many wounded. The despatch concludes with an alarming announcement that the negro force attacking Okahandya consists not only of Hereros but of other native races, including Kaffirs, who are supporting them. This confirms the forecast of the development to be expected in the situation published at the beginning of the rising. Lieutenant Zuelow states that he can only hold out for a limited period, and makes it clear that relief is urgently needed. According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the German authorities committed the inexplicable blunder of erecting the prinicipal arsenal and ammunition store of the colony not under military protection near Windhoek, but in an exposed position in the bush some distance from Okahandya. When the rising began, the natives simply plundered the arsenal, obtaining for themselves large numbers of rifles and valuable stores of ammunition. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" also learns from an African expert that a successful campaign against the rebels is almost impossible before the end of March, as a season of heavy rains makes operations extremely difficult. Horses have to be kept in the highlands or they suffer from lung troubles and other diseases against which no remedy has been discovered. If horses have to be kept in the highlands for another two months, relief efforts will be a very serious task indeed.

The affairs of the wealthy American, Mr. Francis Revell Bryan, who died recently in Paris under mysterious circumstances, came before the First Civil Court on Saturday. Mr. Bryan left the whole of his immense fortune, with the exception of £10,000, to the South Kensington Museum, London. The £10,000 be bequeathed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His relatives have applied to have the bequests set aside on the ground that Mr. Bryan was of unsound mind at the time he made his will. A deal of evidence was called, to the effect that the dead man suffered from hallucinations. A written statement by M, de Lagrenee, a close friend of Mr. Bryan in the French diplomatic service was submitted. According to this, Mr. Bryan fancied himself the victim of persecution. Among other eccentricities it was mentioned, that although he lived at the Chathan Hotel, he never took his meals there for fear of being poisoned and invariably drank at the public fountains. He never wore socks, as he was convinced that the Archbishop of Paris and M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, had conpsired to bribe the laundries to wash his socks in a subtle poison. He always placed new suits of clothes in water for forty-eight hours for the same reason, and he went in mortal dread that members of the Jockey Club had plotted to assassinate, him. M, Lagrinee added that for greater security Mr. Bryan had occupied his flat for a period, and that he provided himself with all sorts of poison antidotes, duly labelled with directions as to how they should be taken. On one occasion he carefully packed up and sent to South Kensington Museum an ordinary umbrella bought in Paris. Judgment in the case is expected to be delivered is about a week.

Life at the Italian Court, is it interesting or the reverse, is it gay or dull ? These are questions asked incessantly by those excluded from the precincts of the Royal circle, and who are consequently consumed with curiosity as to what goes on behind the scenes. We of course, do not attempt to solve the mystery, but will recount what took place the other day at the Quirinal, and leave those interested to judge for themselves. Shrieks of laughter and merry voices were heard in a room where it was known that the King and Queen were together with the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. Suddenly there came a bang on the door, which flew open, and revealed a large room with the furniture all pushed to the wall, and in the cleared space quite a dozen people, men and women among whom the Queen's dark head and graceful figure, and the Duchess of Aosta's crown of golden locks and equally tall figure, were conspicuous. In the centre stood the King blindfolded with outstretched hands. They were playing blindman's buff. The game went merrily on until it was the turn of Count della Trinita, husband of one of Queen Elena's ladies-in-waiting. After a desparate struggle he caught his wife, who managed, however to escape, but he soon had another arm within his grasp, "Ah," he cried, holding on tight, "this time I have thee ; thou shalt not escape me as before. It is useless to try," he continued, holding on more determinedly than before, as his victim struggled. The bandage was then removed, and he found himself grasping, not the Countess, as he expected, but the Queen. And he had used the diminutive "thou" to her !

The season on the Riviera is reaching its height, and is justifying the general forecast that it would prove to be well up to the average, The crowds in Nice, Cannes, and Monte Carlo are as great as ever, though the big hotel keepers are complaining that the ultra-rich minority have deserted them for the lovely private villas of which so many have sprung up during the past few years. Nice in particular is reaping her benefit less from the lavish expenditure of a few very rich people than from the more modest outlay of visitors of moderate means of which the town is full. At the races the attendance was greater than ever before, and the meeting, which extends over several days and is the official prelude of the Carnival, was most successful in every way. The feature of the racing was the good fortune of M. Lienart, the Belgian owner, who won the Grand Prix and the three other chief events worth in the aggregate 155,000 francs. Carnival preparations are going on actively at Nice. The Square and Streets are lined with carnival devices or embryo buildings for the accommodation of King Carnival XXXII.'s court and for the next few weeks nothing more serious than the Fetes will be thought of. The official opening event this year was as usual the Bal Fleuri, held on Saturday night in the magnificent ball-room of the Cercle de la Mediterranee. The wearing of flowers is obligatory and adds immensely to the beauty of the scene but the committee have wisely decided of late years to insist less upon a generous display by the wearers than upon the general flower-decoration of the ball-room. Beautiful wreaths and globes of Parma violets were suspended from the four huge electroliers the boxes were bedecked with enormous bouquets of roses, and the refreshment dais was transformed into a bower of floral beauty which no spot but the Riviera could produce. The dresses worn were magnificent and fully equalled, if they did not excel, any seen at former Bals Fleuris. The crush was too great for general dancing, everyone of any note on the Riviera always making a point of patronising the big annual Hospital Flower Ball. Duke George of Leuchtenberg was acting as one of the stewards. The ball ended with a cotillon, the favours being unusually numerous and well-chosen.

The Kaiser's birthday festivities passed off with great eclat in Berlin and throughout Germany. His Majesty published a long list of birthday honours. Among those who were recipients of a marked favour from the Sovereign was his former tutor, Professor Hintzpeter, who has been given a life seat in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet—or House of Peers. The same dignity has been conferred on Admiral Hollmadn, formerly Secretary of State of the

Admiralty; on Colonel-General von Wittich: on the Archbishop of Cologne; on the Protestant Dr Faber, Provost of St. Nicholas and St. Mary's Church, Berlin; and on the banker, Herr von Metzler, of Frankfort-on-main. After all, the Kaiserin was unable to take part in all the festivities. After the want of good many ladies her Majesty is not always amenable to the prescriptions of her medical adviser. The latter had ordered complete rest in bed, on account of the inflamation of the veins of her leg; her majesty was rebellious, and would constantly insist on getting up, in order to look out of the window or fetch something she wanted The result was unavoidable—the laws of Nature are inexorable, and effect follows invariably upon cause. The Doctor's promise to restore the Kaiserin by her husband's birth day could not be kept, in consequence of the patient's own neglect of his orders. The throne is no more exempt from the punishment of disobedience than the nursery in matters affecting the ailments of the body. Kaiser Wilhelm himself was in very good spirits and enjoyed himself vastly, but the Crown Prince caught a bad cold during the festivities.

A Swedish fisherman on Tuesday picked up a man more dead than alive off the coast near Hernosand in a small boat. He was without hat and overcoat, and after restoratives had been applied related an exraordinary story. For six days he had been without food, alternately rowing and drifting from the coast of Finland to escape the Russian police. Formerly he was a police-sergeant at Vasa, in Finland, and he stated that Government spies having suspected him of supporting the demonstrations against the conscript movement, it was determined to arrest him and send him to St. Persburg, route for Siberia. Gendarmes were sent to his house to arrest him but he was warned of the danger by telephone, and bolted. Reaching the harbour unmolested, he jumped into a beat and rowed out to sea. Gales and severe cold, he said, tried his powers of endurance sorely, but he preferred death to Siberia. He added that all Finland was in a state of ill-concealed terror at the brutalities of the Russian authorities.

All Germany trembled with pleasure many years ago on hearing that the eldest son of the Emperor William II., then a lad of, perhaps, eight years, had passed the guard of the place in review. But Italy has gone one better, to the amusement of all classes. The other day the little Princess Yolanda, who is now two and a half years old, paid a visit to the guard at the Quirinal, accompanied by Miss Dickens, her governess. The appearance of the little maid, who is serious beyond her years and most intelligent, was the signal for an exceedingly enthusiastic reception on the part of both officers and men. Evidently understanding her position as a Royal princess and daughter of the King, she went from man to man saying a word to each, and giving each a courtesy, which was returned by a military salute, causing her the greatest satisfaction, and making her bubble over with laughter. This ceremony over she was conducted by the superior officer on a tour of inspection of the soldiers' arms, especially the rifles, of which she showed not the slightest fear, while all the time she clung most confidingly to the officer's hand, refusing the assistance of her governess.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

The third day's racing under the auspices of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon. There were three events on the programme. For the Cruiser's Handicap race for the Town Cup which started at 2 p.m. only four crafts competed. This race is restricted to cruising Yachts with cabin accommodation. They got away to-day at the start, owing to the very light breeze prevailing at the time. It was a drifting match to Sunk Rock where Melody lead by a quarter of a mile. The wind was north by east but weered to a westerly direction and spinnakers were taken in as the breeze freshed the Godwit picked up and drew a head. The Stella also came up from her position a stern and the mark boat north of Kennery Island was rounded as fallows Godwit at 3 39 15 Stella at 3 52 3 Melody at 3 52 35 and Isca at 3 59 30 It was now a dead beat to the Pilot schooner and the wind had freshened to a moderate and fresh breeze.

The Pilot schooner was rounded in the following order Godwit, Stella, Melody and Isca. It was a broad reach to Sunk Rock and close hand in gradually decreasing breeze home to the Committee Vessel and the race was easily won by the Godwit which was well sailed by Mr. Scovell. The Course sailed was—From Committee Vessel round a mark boat with "R" Flag moored 4 miles N of Kennery Island, leaving it to starboard round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station, leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel leaving Sunk Rock Light house on the port hand.—Course N 13= 21 miles.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M s	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Godwit	Scr	Mr T R Scovell	5 21 12	3 21 12
Isca	50 7	Mr E Faulkner	6 25 53	3 35 46
Stella	19 15	Lt-Col H W Todd I M S	5 41 0	3 30 5
Melody	35 20	Mr J B H Macbeth	6 4 13	3 27 53

The second was the ships boat race service rig which started at 2-30 p. m, they got away all pretty well together Banca's gig and the Bengal's Dinghey leading closely followed by others. Dulwich boat was first round north Karanja Buoy on beat to north west Buoy Banca's cutter obtained the leade It was a run to Tucker Beacon and free reach to the Committee Vessel Banca's cutten came in first follow by Banca's gig five minutes later On the time allowances the Bengal's Dinghey secured the first prize which is Rs 30 Banca's cutter taking second and the Banca's gig the third the following course was taken No—13 96 miles —Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to startboard round Tucker Beacon leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M s	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
s s Mazagon's Cutter	Scr	P F Lyndon Chief Officer	6 9 41	3 39 41
s s Banca's Gig	do	Captain Ferguson	5 47 24	3 17 21
s s Banca's Cutter	do	Captain Ferguson	5 42 13	3 12 13
s s Bengal's Cutter	do	Captain G Phillips	5 56 23	3 23 26
s s Bengal's Dinghey	20	Captain G Phillips	6 0 35	3 10 35
s s Tientsin's Gig	do	Captain G S Hall	did not start	
s s Dulwich Boat	do	Captain F D dley	6 12 52	3 42 52

The third races was for yachts not exceeding 30 feet linear rating for which only two yachts competed. They got away well in the direction of round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and then to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

The sapphire came in first, although she allowed four minutes and thirty seconds, and won the prize which is Rs. 100. Second not awarded there being only two boats.

There will be a race for ship's Boat Service Rig on Saturday 27th February start at 3-30 p. m. course No. 11.

N.B.—By the kind permission of Mr. R. G Monteath one of the Launches of the B. I. S. N. Coy. has been placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee and will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2-30 p. m. taking such members and their guests as may wish to follow the above races.

Light refreshments will be obtainable on board the lunch.

An old negro was taken ill recently, and called in a doctor of his own race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to be getting any better, and finally a white physician was called in. Soon after arriving, Dr. S—felt the darkey's pulse for a moment, and then examined his tongue. "Did your other doctor ever take your temperature?" he asked. "I don't know, sah," he answered, feebly. "I ain't missed anything but my watch as yet, boss."

A Go-as-you-please Tournament for a distance of five or six-hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living, as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

THE CASE OF B. G TILAK

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, further heard the appeal of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, from the decision of Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona. Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, who tried Tilak on two charges of perjury, convicted and sentenced him to eighteen month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 1,000. Against this conviction Tilak appealed to Mr. Lucas, who decided that of the two alleged false statements charged against him, no conviction for the second statement of wrongful confinement could have been obtained on the evidence brought in the case. He confirmed the conviction on the first statement, but found there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case owing to which he reduced the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader and Mr. S. C. Davar, Government Pleader at Poona appeared for the Crown. Mr. Branson with Hon Mr. Daji Khare appeared for the accused.

Mr. Branson drew the Court's attention to the evidence of Durga Shashtri, the astrologer, who went from Amraoti to Aurangabad and to another circumstance that Tilak was examined on 16th November 1901 on matters connected with the present charges, despite the fact of his having filed the suit about the adoption in September 1901.

Mr. Scott urged for the Crown that the power of the Court was limited to the extent of previous decisions of this Court which laid down rules in this connection and stated that unless under exceptional circumstances the Court should not interfere with a finding, sentence or order for the reasons assigned in the judgment might be wrong and the finding, sentence or order migh be right. He did not for one moment dispute their Lordships' power to go into facts, but unless they were manifestly wrong they could not be interfered with, the Advocate-General cited the Appeal Court decision of Mr. Justice Kemball in the case of Chhagan 14 Bom. 341-2. Several attempts were made to obtain his attendance in the Magistrate's Court and a summons, and even a warrant, were issued. As a karkun or clerk, he was under the control of the accused who could have produced him if he liked. Again, the accused produced letters which he must have obtained from Kumbhojkar.

Mr. Scott, continuing, said the prosecution was then in the hands of his learned friend, Mr. Strangman, and he probably believed that the witness referred to would not tell the truth, and therefore he was not called. The learned counsel said the prosecution had the option of not calling a witness as was decided in I. L. R. 8 Calcutta.

Mr. Branson said the witness was not called in order that the defence might not have the opportunity of cross-examining him.

Mr. Scott continuing, read from the printed documents in the case, and said the evidence of Bahele would have been available on the point that Tai Maraj was compelled to sign the documents. Counsel put it to the court to say wether the omission to examine the two witnesses was such an omission as to prejudice the accused.

The Chief Justice: There was a third witness.

Mr. Branson: Yes, Shankar was the third witness not called.

Mr. Scott said his instructions were that Shankar was a man, whose evidence was not very material.

Mr. Branson said Shankar accompanied the party to Aurangabad, and his evidence was important on material points.

Mr. Scott, continuing referred to details of the evidence taken before the magistrate. Balla Maharaj was the boy in the mind of Tai Maharaj to adopt.

The Chief Justice said at this rate they would have to go into the whole of the Aurangabad evidence. The other side said the facts did not support the inference drawn from them by Mr. Lucas, and it would be best, therefore, to confine one's self to the appreciation of the evidence as made by Mr. Lucas.

The Advocate General then spoke of Nagpurkar's dissenting minute about the purposed adoption of a Babre boy at Aurangabad, and said it could not have been written later than 29th June. As far as it was possible to judge of what was in Tai Maharaj's mind at the time about the adoption, there were extant her letters, which showed she had it not in her mind, when she went to Aurangabad, to adopt any of the Babre boys; she wanted to see the Babre boys first, and then the other boys. There was an alteration in the deed from which certain words bearing on the corporeal giving and taking were struck out. Tilak himself was examined on the point, and so far no explanation from him was forthcoming, but a pleader had tried to explain away this thing by saying that the executing of documents was not necessary for adoption.

Reading the sentences in the Marathi deed, the Court Interpreter said, they were:—"According to your request I have given Jagganath as your son." To which was an endorsement:—"I have accepted him in the capacity of a son."

The Chief Justice said the question was whether the "accept" was physical? If it was not the keeping of the words in the deed would mean the signing of a document by Tai Maharaj before the physical giving and taking.

The Chief Justice further remarked it seemed as though the Court was asked to believe that Tilak, who was a lawyer and ought to have known better than Tai Maharaj omitted to get the one act done essential to the completion of the adoption, and that Tai Maharaj, who was only a girl of twenty one years, had taken that one step, although she did not know anything of law

The Advocate General said Tai was an obstinate woman, and would have her own way Tilak had admitted it The certificate of the Shastris stated there was an oral giving and taking of the boy. They knew what it was, it was Tilak's doing it on behalf of Tai Maharaj. Tilak admitted that when the act was performed in the temple meeting, Tai was not there, but she was in view of the meeting. In the supplemental collection, a nearly contemporaneous document had been put in. It was a letter written in the name of, Tai Maharaj and signed by Nagpurkar. It was exhibit 19, and stated that Bal vantrao Tilak requested Bhau Shaib Deo to give the boy in adoption, and she accepted him. There was another document D 58 in support of what he had been urging all along. It was given by the father of the boy Jaggannath on the 28th. the day on which it was alleged the physical giving and taking took place. The father executed the deed; in fact he was the only party to it. The only thing obtained from Tai Maharaj on the 20th was her signature to the endorsement to it, which was in the hand-writing of Tilak and the deed constituted the adoption so far as it went. It was referred to by Tilak in his telegram to the Kolhapur Durbar that the adoption had been been made by registered deed, With regard to the 28th of June, Mr Lucas had decided that Tai Maharaj did not take Jagganath on her lap; but in saying she did Tilak had made a false statement. There was no doubt, on Tilak's own statement, she declined to sign the deed on the 27th. and signed it in her bed on the morning of the 28th. Then there was the fact of a person in the position of Tai Tai Maharaj, who was a First Class Sirdar, not going through such an important ceremony as one of adoption in a hole and corner way, and it was natural for her to defer the real ceremony of taking the boy on the lap until her arrival in Poona. On her arrival in Poona, document 68 A was drawn up and sent to Mr. Aston, Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan. It was quite consistant with the theory of the prosecution that, according to the conditions laid down in the will of Baba Maharaj, Tai Maharaj went to Aurangabad "to see and select boys." Only preliminary document had been executed; but when the adoption would take place at Poona, Mr. Aston was informed, he would be invited. This was the substance of the English document, written at Tilak's dictation. The document in Marathi was open to a similar construction and conclusion. The words in the Marathi document "adoption had taken place" did not occur in the English one. Tilak had said in his examination the English document, did not contain everything appearing in the vernacular one; also the essential part of the ceremony "Datt Vidhan" was to make place at Poona. As against this, Mr Branson relied on exhibit 19 in appeal, the letter written to Kumbhojkar the next day, 30th June 1901, and signed by Nagpurkar, going on account of what had happened at Aurangabad. If the whole letter was read, the phrase which was said to bear the construction of a complete adoption, could no longer be said to bear the same meaning but a meaning qutie consistent with what the prosecution had all along been urging. It said Bhau Shaib agreed and there was a deed passed. A fairly minute account it was including the distribution of "dakhsaina," the breaking of the fast, arriving at Poona on Saturday and the ceremony remaining to be performed would be soon performed. The Advocate-General said he relied on the detail in the letter, and the omission from it of the important detail of the corporeal giving and taking.

The Chief Justice remarked the prosecution would have to make out their own case that there was no adoption.

The Advocate General said the documents were consistent with the story of the prosecution. In such a detailed narrative the taking on the lap would have been mentioned had it taken place at all. It was an essential part and would have surely been mentioned. In the document written by Nagpurkar to the trustees on 30th June he stated the adoption ceremony was to be performed and whatever was to be done should be done afterwards, therefore, it was also in the mind of the trustees at the time that the ceremony remained to be performed. Exhibit 63 was a note made by Nagpurkar about the expenses at Aurangabad, over three hundred rupees, which having occurred under Tilak's personal supervision it was decided not to scrutinise. The phrase occurring in it about the trip to Aurangabad was "for fixing a boy." The accounts were countersigned by Tilak, who, however, in his examination before the District Judge, said the alterations were not in his handwriting, and he could not say who made them but the prosecution suggested he made them.

The Chief Justice said one of them was only a scoring through and could not be said to be an alteration.

The Advocate General, continuing, referred to document D. 14, which was relied upon by his learned friend. This was a document which the prosecution alleged was not genuine.

Mr. Branson said such an allegation had never before been made, so that the defence might meet it.

Mr. Scott said it was referred to in Tilak's cross-examination by a pleader named Mr. Babulkar.

Mr. Branson: It was produced by the prosecution,

Mr. Scott said it was produced before Mr. Aston and the point was suggested by Tilak himself (Reads from the documents.)

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr. Scott said he could not show that the document was dealt with in the Magistrate's Court.

The Chief Justice said that it could not be admitted against the accused.

Mr Scott, continuing referred to other documents in the case. Looking to the inconsistencies in the documents, the learned counsel suggested that "putting in the lap" was merely a metaphorical, expression. The next document relied upon was D22, which was addressed by Tai Maharaj to Mr. Aston. It referred to "the son made by Tilak." and immediately afterwards she wrote for permission to adopt the Kolhapur boy. That fact came to the knowledge of Tilak, and forthwith he sent telegrams to Kolhapur, containing objections on the part of the trustees to the adoption of the Kolhapur boy. Reading from the documents, Mr. Scott argued there was an agreement to adopt, but there was no real, carporeal adoption, the ceremony of giving and taking had not been performed. Tilak had a very good knowledge of English and he could have made no mistake as to the expressions he made use of.

The Chief Justice inquired whether a European would be invited to an adoption ceremony? He had been present at many native ceremonies, but not at an adoption ceremony.

Mr. Scott: The Rao Saheb the Government Pleader says he has never been present at an adoption ceremony. (A laugh.)

Mr. Scott said Tai Maharaj, in her letter to Mr. Aston said his Honour would be invited held in connection with the adoption ceremonies, to the durbar to be Mr. Scott next read and commented upon other documents. Coming to the charge of restraint exercised towards Tai Maharaj-the learned counsel said she did not leave the wada for six days, Tilak took steps to prevent the adoption of the Kolhapur boy, which resulted in the charge of restraint made against him, and Tai Maharaj afterwards wrote to the Kolhapur Durbar to say that she had postponed the intention of adopting the boys at present. Coming, to exhibit 11, Mr. Scott said it was a document which the prosecution relied upon as Tilak's affidavit, in which he gave a a history of the whole case It was sent to the Kolhapur Durbar, and the forwarding letter was exhibit 12 It was a very important document; and if there had been a corporeal taking, Tilak would not have omitted to mention the fact.

Mr Branson then addressed the Court in reply on behalf of the accused He referred to the documents relied upon by his learned friend, and said they could not be on the interpretation sought to be placed upon them by Mr Scott. Some of the reasons assigned by his learned friend were inconsistent with the whole case for the prosecution The learned counsel submitted that letter D 63 showed conclusively that the boy was an adopted member of the family after the party returned to Poona.

Further having of the appeal was adjourned till Monday morning.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SPECULATION.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ishwarlal Mohanlal Modi and fifteen other Hindus, the first with keeping a common gaming house at No. 524, Shaik Memon Street, on the 11th February and the rest with gaming in it Mr Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution and Mr Payne, of Messrs Payne and Company, solicitors, appeared for the first accused and seven others.

At the outset Mr. Bowen proposed to withdraw the case against all the accused except the first with the Court's permission, for, he said he had not sufficient evidence to support the charge against them.

The last fifteen accused were accordingly acquitted.

As to the case against the first accused Mr. Bowen said he was the person, who was in the occupation of the premises where the others were apprehended The accused was engaged in certain transactions, which, he submitted, were gambling transactions. The gambling was of figures of the selling or the market price of American Cotton in Liverpool, The cotton was sold on the day in question at 7-33 1. per pound, and it was in connection with those figures that the transactions took place. For the purpose of carrying on those transactions the accused issued small books to brokers, and in those books entries were made as to the purchase or sale of cotton. The accused charged Rs. 3 for each book of the kind and the sum went to him as his profit. Moreover, in certain cases, where the dealings were made direct with him and not through the brokers, the accused charged eight annas per 100 bales of cotton as his commission, The transactions generally took place outside the shop of the accused. From the books that were seized it appeared that the transactions were really in connection with the number of bales either bought or sold, and the accounts were settled with reference to the prices. Mr. Bowen said it was a matter of simply paying the differences, and the sales in each were really imaginary or ficittious sales From the way in which those figures were treated his Worship would see that the sale was not a real sale. Those figures devoted the market price at Liverpool and were taken as basis of the transactions. In conclusion Mr. Bowen, said if the Court believed that the transactions were gambling transactions, the books which were found in the accused's premises might be taken as instruments for gambling under the Act.

Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

THE HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

The following is a list of passengers booked by the Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Ville de la Ciotat, sailing on the 24th March for Marseilles:—

Mrs A Antstatz and infant; Mr Appelbaum; Mr Abdul Aziz; Mr and Mrs A Baur; Mrs Blennerhasset and infant, nurse and maid; Mrs T M Booth; Mr O A Byrne; Mrs Baddeley; Capt D Burton; Miss Budd; Miss A [illegible]; Major A N Carr; Mr and Mrs D Culcan; Lt-Col and Mrs H Campbell and infant and nurse; Miss Castellow; Miss Commissariatvalla; Capt A Mrs and Miss Cochrane; Miss C B Cleveland; Mrs A V Cole; Mr Cowasji Framroze; Revd [illegible] J Drew; Dr S K Engineer; Miss A L Ernst; Major and Mrs Edwards; Mr Enlor; Mrs L K Foss; Major C A Fowler; Mrs J D Grant; Mr S J Guise; Mr Ghulam Ahmed; Mr H B W Garrick; Mr G [illegible]chandani; Mr G Henderson; Mr R W L Hawkins; Capt and Mrs R B Hamilton and 2 infants; Mrs Harris; Miss Rogg; Mr and Mrs Herzog; Major Harris; Mrs Hamilton and child; Mrs Hyde; Mr C R James; Mr and Mrs R S Lambert; Miss Lea; Mr and Mrs W L Rossignol nurse and child; Mrs Lambert, nurse; Mrs Lewis and infant; Mr and Mrs H D McCulloch; Mrs Morgan; Mr D F Moolaphoros; Mrs Munro; Mr Merwan Irani; Mrs G Maitland; Miss Nigljons; Mrs A Nicholls; Mrs [illegible] and 4 children; Mr F L Perrin; Mr and Mrs R Pitto; Mrs Quicke nurse and 2 infants; Mr and Mrs J Rietman; Mrs Ross; Mrs Rae child and infant; Col J, Mrs and Mrs Roberts; Mr and Miss Shrager and child; Mr R Steward; Mr and Mrs N Scott; Miss R Stinger; Mr and Mrs A Turkhud; Mr J M Taylor; Capt T C Tyler; Capt O K Mrs Tancock and 3 children; Mr J E Webster; Major J Webster; Mr Weld; Mr Wright; Lt R A Wynn and Mrs E H Young, Miss J [illegible] Engineer,

"East & West" for February offers a hundred pges of good reading-matter. Four I. C. S. men write on interesting subjects. Colonel T. F. Dowden criticises some publications on "Christian Science", being himself a firm believer in its efficacy. He concludes his article with the statement that Mrs. Baker Eddy "has put her instruction to the practical test of healing the sick, thousands continually flocking for treatment to her 4,000 pupils. Here is evidence of success which canot be denied." And yet there are not a few who dare to contest it. Mr. S. S. Thorburn, late I. C S., has a paper on "Canals and Colonies" as illustrated by the irrigation works in the Western Punjab. Mr. A. K. Ghose writes of the French Revolution of 1789, and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., of "The Waterloo Campaign, and the German Share in it." Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., gives an informed account of the huge Fair and Festivities at Chinchwad. The "Chinese Question" is viewed in its intellectual aspect by Mr Henry Crossfield. Mr. I. I. Vimadalal has more to say on "The Principles of Theosophy." The editorial note, which comes near the end of the volume, is on "Russian Progress." "Opium in Literature", by Dr. Alexander H. Japp. is a revelation in many ways of the good to be found in the much-abused drug. This number of "East & West" is a specially readable one.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The interesting speech which the Delegate-Apostolic delivered at Quilon has revealed him to be an Ultra-Conservative: no friend or advocate of general, much less higher, education in India. At the speech delivered by him at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Lahore, on Friday, February 4th, a draft of which address sent by his Excellency appears in a local weekly. his Excellency spoke many a homely truth embellishing it by many humorous remarks. While in this vein of humour, in the fullness of the heart, referring to native girls in South India he said that they "looked really like monkies." One has no objection to his Excellency indulging in mirth and fun, but an expression like the above from a man of his Excellency's position is singularly out of place and may be regarded as highly offensive. His Excellency will shortly be amongst us and we expect many an interesting speech from him and it is feared that his policy will have a discouraging effect upon the Jesuit Fathers, who have reared stupendous institutions for the promotion of learning and education. The last Census report furnishes a sad commentary on the illiteracy prevalent among the Native community of Bombay. It is feared that the policy which His Excellency the Delegate has enunciated will retard the movement that has been suggested with a view to establishing schools to wipe off the reproach—Yours, &c.

AN INDIAN CATHOLIC.

Bombay February 24th.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—I have heard it often said that the Bombay East Indian Association is mostly, if not wholly, concerned with securing titles and honours to its prominent members and otherwise advancing their personal interests, and that unless frequently goaded on it does not take interest in the general welfare of the community, and that when it takes action at all in behalf of the community it goes about the business half-heartedly and exhausts its usefulness and activities in spasmodic efforts. Sleeping foxes do not catch poultry. I see that a similar complaint is made against the Portuguese and the French Governments it being stated that although the great bulk of the population in France and Portugal is Catholic the measures of the Government are not in accordance with Catholic views and sentiments and that the Government do not interpret the public opinion correctly when they pass laws and regulations or other measures so un-Catholic.

Granted what is stated to be true, the question is? who is to blame? If the patriotic members of the Bombay East Indian community take an active interest in the Association, they will have their views given effect to. Why do they not join the Association and direct its activities into proper channels using the Association as an instrument for the advancement of the public good I think those who wish to help the community must not allow others to have their own way. There are well-known members of the Association, J. P's, and others, well educated, who are hardly to be seen at its meetings. I have not taken up a brief for the Association, nor do I agree in all respects with its policy, but I cannot help pointing out to the members of the community that it will not do to vent their energies in unavailing regrets. They must put their shoulders to the wheel. I have gone out of my way in making the above remarks, which, however, are to some extent pertinent to the discussion raised by your correspondent in your yesterday's issue.

Now that the Delegate-Apostolic is in Bombay, I should be extremely sorry if the Association does not clearly and without mincing matters represent the want of Catholic schools in Salsette and Bassein. I daresay that the Association will remind the Delegate-Apostolic of what the Jesuit Fathers have done and are doing, in Bombay for the promotion of education and how and to what extent their schools, colleges, orphanages and other institutions have helped the poor and the seminaries of learning and been the means of diffusing knowledge. We see no reason why the same things cannot be done in the Diocese of Damaun, and it behoves his Excellency as the representative of Christ's Vicar to study the people among whom he moves learn their wants, and then consider how the existing state of things can be improved. I say if the Association musters courage and invites his Excellency's consideration to the needs of the times, it will do a great service to the community it represents...Yours, etc,

SPERO MELIORA,

Bombay February 25th.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Thursday the 25th February.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to increase briskly to rapidly almost everywhere. The barometer is now considerably above normal every where, the centre of high pressure being in the Central Provinces.

Winds are north-easterly to south easterly over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong at Aurangabad and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature,—The day temperature is generally below normal, specially in Central Provinces, where the deficiency ranges from 15° to 20°; while the night temperature is from 7° to 8° in excess at Ajmere, Deesa and Ahmednagar. The maximum varied from 94° at Sholapur, Bellary and Cuddapah to 81° at Indore and the minimum from 74° at Bombay to 47 at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity—The sky is cloudy to overcast at several places to the north of Latitude 17°.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Jhansi, Dwarka, Veraval, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Malegaon and Aurangabad.

Weather conditions are slightly favourable for further showers in Central India, Gujarat and the northerly portion of the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Official advices received at Washington report, says a New York correspondent, some interesting results of this country's action in Venezuela last year. It is stated that foreigners, both in Santo Domingo and Haiti, have well-nigh exhausted their patience in endeavouring to maintain friendly relations with the natives. With the defiant declaration that Santo Domingo has "a great and good friend" in the United States, the Dominican officials refuse to show the slightest concern when pressed by foreigners for the payment of debts In Haiti similar confidence in this country's friendship is shown by the authorities, who point to the Venezuelan incident as an indication of what the United States will do if foreigners would attempt to collect claims by force.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The final memorandum on the Bombay cotton crop for the Season of 1903-1904, in which information is given generally up to 1st February states:—

The latest reports show the total area under both the early and late varieties of cotton in the British Districts and Native States of the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, at 5,885,000 acres or 8 per cent. in excess of last year's area and 9 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years. Except in North Gujarat where it is still somewhat below the average, the area in the British Districts has now reached the normal acreage under the crop prior to the famine in all the districts and exceeded it in some districts. In Native States the area is still considerably short of that standard particularly in Kathiawar, where the normal area has fallen from 17 lakhs of acres to 11 lakhs.

Favourable rains at sowing time extended the area sown almost everywere. The decrease below last year's area is attributed in the Karnatak mainly to the ordinary changes of rotation and in Baroda to excessive rain. The crop progressed well at first, but later on it suffered from deficiency of moisture in North Gujarat and through its excess in the South. Locusts also did some damage in October and November both in British Districts and Native States of Gujarat. In the Karnatak it suffered from disease in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The crop has, however, on the whole fared well everywhere and the total estimated outturn comes to 10-8 lakhs bales of cleaned cotton, 15 per cent. over last year's yield 39 per cent. over the average. Of the total yield 39 per cent. is credited to Dholera, about 18 per cent. to Broach and Khandesh each, 13 per cent. to Kumpta and Dharwar, 10 per cent. to Sind and 1 per cent. each to Bengal, Rajputana, and Barsi and Nagar.

GUJARAT.

Ahmedabad.—Area 285,000 acres; more than double of last year's area and about 25 per cent. over the average. Sowings extended under favourable early rains. The crop suffered in places from attacks of locusts and in places through deficiency of moisture. The estimated outturn comes to 74,000 bales, 88 per cent. over the average.

Broach.—Area 239 000 acres: 7 per cent. over last year's area and 12 per cent. above the average. Sowing rains were favourable, but later on the crop was destroyed through excessive rain and had to be resown. Locusts also did some damage in October and November. The crop, however, has since improved and is estimated to yield 64,600 bales, 11 per cent. over last year's outturn and 53 per cent. over the average.

Surat.—Area 97,000 acres: 5 and 12 per cent. respectively over last year's area and the average. Excessive rain in the beginning prevented full sowings in places, but this deficiency was more than made up by increased area elsewhere. In places the crop had to be resown, The crop was injured by locusts but has since improved, and the outturn is estimated at 29,600 bales, 29 per cent. over last year's yield and 65 per cent. in excess of the average. Kaira and Panch Mahals have together about 9 360 acres under the crop which are expected to yield 2,100 bales,

GUJARAT STATES.

Baroda.—Area 475,000 acres; 4 per cent. under last year's area but equal to the average. The decrease was caused by excessive rain at sowing time. As in the neighbouring British Districts the crop was damaged by locusts in places. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was fair, and the estimated outturn comes to 119 000 bales, 8 per cent. below last year's yield but 34 per cent. above the average.

Kathiawar.—Area 1,103,000 acres; 2 per cent. over last year's area but 20 per cent. under the average. Sowings were made under favourable conditions and the crop fared well except that it suffered from locusts in places. The crop promises to yield 233,000 bales, 4 per cent. over last year's outturn but 10 per cent under the average.

Cutch.—Area 102 000 acres; 61 per cent. over last year's area but 12 per cent. under the average. The crop throve well under favourable conditions and is reported to yield a full average outturn of 37,000 bales.

Other States.—Area 104 000 acres; 21 per cent. over last year's area but 6 per cent. under the average. As in neighbouring British Districts the corp suffered from excessive rain in the South and through its deficiency at the end of the season in the North. Locusts also injured it in places. The estimated outturn, however, comes to 29 000 bales, 31 per cent. over last year's yield and 64 per cent. over the average.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum.—Area 183 000 acres; 17 per cent. over last year's area and 20 per cent. over the average. The increase was due to favourable sowing rains. The crop has thriven well, is in flowers and bolls and promises to yield 30,000 bales, nearly three times last year's yield and about double the average.

Bijapur.—Area 371,000 acres; 12 per cent. under last year'r area but 35 per cent. over the average. The decrease below last year's area is attributed to rotation. The crop was damaged in places by rats in four talukas and suffered from disease in three. Elsewhere it is reported to be in good condition and is expected to yield 51,000 bales, about four times the average,

Dharwar.—Area 492 000 acres; 7 per cent. under last yeer's area but 8 per cent. over the average. A larger area was devoted to jowari and other crops. The indigenous crop fared fairly well, but the exotic variety has suffered from disease in many places. The crop is in flower and bolls and is estimated to yield 372 000 bales, 37 per cent. below last year's outturn and 13 per cent. short of the average.

KARNATAK STATE.

Kolhapur.—Area 30,000 acres; 48 per cent. over the average. The crop is estimated to yield 2,000 bales, 80 per cent. over the average.

Other States. Area 221,500 acres; 34 and 39 per cent respectively over last year's area and the average. The crop suffered from disease in Miraj, Mudhol and Ramdurg, elsewhere its condition is reported to be fair. The estimated yield -17,000 bales—is 5 per cent. over last year's outturn and 71 per cent. over the average.

SIND.

Hyderabad.—Area 85 000 acres; 8 per cent. under last year's area but 33 per cent. over the average. The dercase is attributed to the transfer of certain villages to Thar and Parkar. The crop has been damaged by locusts and frost and is estimated to yield 34,000 bales, 21 per cent. short of last year but 71 per cent. over the average.

Thar and Parkar.—Area 104,000 acers; 11 per cent. over last year's area but three times the average. The increase is attributed to extension of cultivation on the Jamrao Canal.

The crop was affected by violent winds and frost. It is, however, estimated to yield 73,000 bales, 43 per cent. over last year and 2½ times the average. Of the other districts Sukkur has 2,400 acres and Larkhana, Karachi and upper Sind Frontier together about 2600 acres under the crop. As elsewhere it suffered from frost and is reported to yield about 700 bales,

Khairpur.—Khairpur has 1 900 acres with a fair crop yielding about 340 bales.

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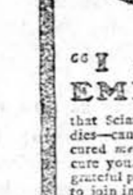

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M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

Picture galleries, writes "A Society Butterfly" provide inspiration for a student in the art of dress. And this year's Exhibition of Old Masters, at the Royal Academy, contains much that is interesting and instructive. A splendid, full length portrait of Harriet Duchess of Sutherland makes an excellent model of what is now known as the 1830 or Early Victorian style of costume. The black velvet gown, with its, short sleeves full skirt, and round-cut decolletage, might have just left a workroom in the Bond Street of to-day. And it suited its handsome wearer to perfection, as did the twist of red in her hair, and the quaint coiffure with a slender topknot, and a big bunch of curls on either side of the oval face. Sir Thomas Lawrence had evidently a great liking for red. In the picture of Master Lambton—a dark-haired, handsome boy, already marked for early death—the childish sitter appeared in a crimson velvet dress: and in another picture of a lady and child the boy—Arthur Fitz-James—is wearing a coat of rich, deep red.

—

THEN, in yet another charming picture by Lawrence, of Lady Maria Hamilton, the subject is seen in a gauzy white dress, with a red scarf and a coral necklace. The old painters showed a marked fondness for this bright red, semi-precious ornament; and, in many instances, seemed to prefer it to the dazzling diamonds and heavy ropes of pearls with which we are now so fatally familiar. This necklace recalled to my mind the many questions received on the subject of coral, its nature and possibilities. Now there are two kinds of coral, pink and red. The former is the more valuable, but the latter is, to my thinking, by far the more becoming. The effect of coral can be consideraly lightened by an alternate bead of white sapphire, or by a small, baroque pearl strung alternately with the coral. Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox once scored a success at a wedding by wearing a long chain of the pink variety, threaded with white sapphires over a gown of pale grey crepe-de-china. Coral looks its best over gray or brown, and can be used with white or cream. But the one inflexible rule is that neither coral, amber nor any semi-precious stone may be worn with Paris frocks, but only with the artistic or picturesque style of costume,

—

Shades of white were recently mentioned in this column and they are arranged by a master hand in the beautiful portrait of Miss Farren, the actress, afterwards wife of the twelth Lord Derby. Lawrence has painted this lovely ladywith powdered hair wearing a white dress, a white silk fur trimmed cloak a boa of light coloured fur round her neck, and in her hand a large, open fan of fawn and white feathers. Many whites, and all craftily carried out; the soft, greywhite hair the creamy satin gown, the long cloak of shining silk, the perfect flesh tints of face and hands and a delicate dun colour in fan and fur boa—a delightful picture and a triumph of art. To return to red. Another charming portrait was of Lady Hood dressed in brown and red and wrapped about in a furlined cloak. Brown and red is a favourite mixture with artists, and some smart women seem also to favour this combination. For example, one day at Newmarket Lady Angela Forbes looked well wearing brown tweed, flecked with red, some good sables and a toque of red velvet trimmed with sable tails. Sir Francis Grant's famous picture, The Red Petticoat," represents a wintry scene with a comely woman—the painter's daughter—wearing a black hat and shawl and a black gown looped high showing a petticoat of brightest red. Somehow this get-up suggests skating and a frock for the ice, real or artificial might be thought out on these lines—red serge, black astrachan coat, and black toque with red roses.

—

The King and Queen have returned to London, and King Edward has opened Parliament with full state. Partridge and pheasant shooting are now over. Wheather has given intense cold and mildness with sunshine.

—

Lord and Lady Ailsa have returned to Culzean Castle, Ayrshire. Lady Ailsa was Miss Isabella Macmaster, the daughter of an Indian missionary, and her marriage was a somewhat romantic one. She met Lord Ailsa on board an ocean liner, and the attraction was instant and mutual. Her marriage took place in 1891, and she is the mother of some tiny children. Lady Ailsa has an interesting face and a gracious, dignified manner. She entertains some shooting parties at Culzean and gives dinners at her house in Lancaster Gate, but her happiest hours are passed with Lord Ailsa and the children when alone at their seaside home in Scotland. Lord Ailsa is a quiet man a good husband, father, and landlord, His chief interest lies in flowers and floriculture. He tries to acclimatise various flowers, and has been brilliantly successful with the daffodil and narcissus, which, during spring, extend in their golden glory over miles of his estates. It is an exquisite sight, which people go far to see and the Culzean grounds are generously opened to the public. Culzean Castle is a beautiful place, built sheer on the cliffs. Is stands high overlooking the sea with the famous Ailsa Craig in the distance. The coves of Culzean under the castle have long been famed in fairy tradition and are certainly curious objects of Nature. It is popularly believed that these caves run an immense distance into the interior and it is said that a piper who had lost his way amongst them was heard playing several miles away from the seashore.

—

Lord and Lady Ashton have arrived in London. Lady Ashton was Miss Jessy Stewart, and in 1880 married, as his second wife, the first Lord Ashton, then Mr. James Williamson. She is a pleasant, amiable woman, an excellent hostess, and appears at London dinners and parties richly gowned, and wearing many fine diamonds. There is no heir to the title, but the present Lady Ashton has done much chaperonage on behalf of her two step daughters Miss Maud Williamson and the elder sister, who is now the wife of Mr. William Peel, son and heir to Lord Peel. Lord and Lady Ashton inhabit the beautiful house built in Kensington Gore by that clever and artistic woman, the late Lady Marian Alford, mother of the present Lord Brownlow. Alford House is a perfect imitation of an Italian Villa, and has been surrounded on two sides by a walled-in garden. Lord Ashton known for many years as Mr. James Williamson is a wealthy and well-respected man, a native of Lancashire. He made his money in trade, was ennobled in 1895, and describes himself in books of reference "manufacturer."

—

Lady Wilton has left London for the country. She was Miss Mariota Thellusson, a daughter of Lord Rendlesham, and in 1895 married Lord Wilton, who had not, at that time, succeeded to his inheritance. She is an attractive woman, with a sweet face and the gentlest of manners and she is very popular with all who know her. This lady affords one of the many instances when in a large family of beautiful daughters the least lovely makes the most splendid marriage. Lady Wiltron is known to her family and friends as Ota She has a small son and heir, now seven years old another boy to guard the King and a pretty baby daughter. Lord Wilton is a man of forty smart good-looking and a capital shot. He owns Houghton Hall in Norfolk and Heaton Park Lancashire which latter residence is somewhat too near the smoke-grimed suburbs of Manchester. As a bachelor, Lord Wilson was famed for his cheery house-parties and especially for his Christmas frolics, when some of the lady guests used to find jewelled gifts hidden in the folds of their serviettes at breakfast.

—

Lady Stirling has left London for the Continent. This lady began life as Miss Frances Ramsay, daughter of the late Mr. Willian Ramsay, of Brighton. She is pretty and charming, and apparenly has a penchant for widowers, Her first husband was the late Lord de L'Isle, a courtly old gentleman and a devoted lover. He died after about five years of married life and the then Lady deL'Isie had five yeare or more of widowhood, Her marriage with Sir Walter Stirling—also a widower—took place only last year. She has followed the sensible practice of another widowed peeress—Lady Rivers, now known as Mrs. Montague Thorold—and relinquished her rank and coronet at the time of her second marriage, in this relation, it may be mentioned that Lady Rosslyn who recently took a second husband has notified to her friends that she has adopted his name, and wishes to be called Mrs. Charles Jarrott. To return to Lady Stirling. She is a most attractive woman tall slender dark-haired with a face at once soft and animated. Mauve orchids are her favourite flower, and she is constantly to be seen wearing one tucked into the bodice of her gown. She is fond of foreign travel, and during her widowhood used to make many interesting trips to the less well known places on the Continent. Reading and writing are her greatest amusements, and she once wrote a clever article on Penshurst, her first husband's historic home in Kent. At the time of her second marriage long earrings were the latest fancy of the moment, and Sir Walter Stirling presented his bride with a pair of splendid carrings formed of pearshaped pearls.

AMONG the new Companies registered in London on the 22nd of January is the India Newspaper Company Limited with a capital, of £5,000 in £1 shares (3.000 four per cent. preference). Object, to take over from Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart, the business now carried on by him at 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, in respect of the weekly newspaper known as "India," and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers in all its branches. No initial public issue. The first directors (to number not more than five) are Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., D. Naoroji, A. O. Hume, C.B., W.C. Bonnerjee, and R. C. Dutt, C.I.E. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

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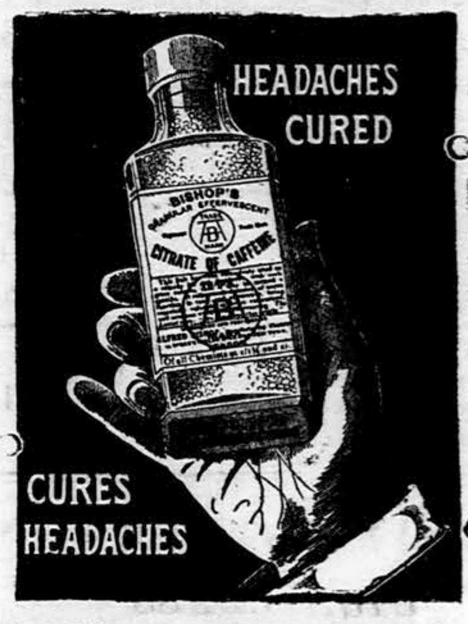

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I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
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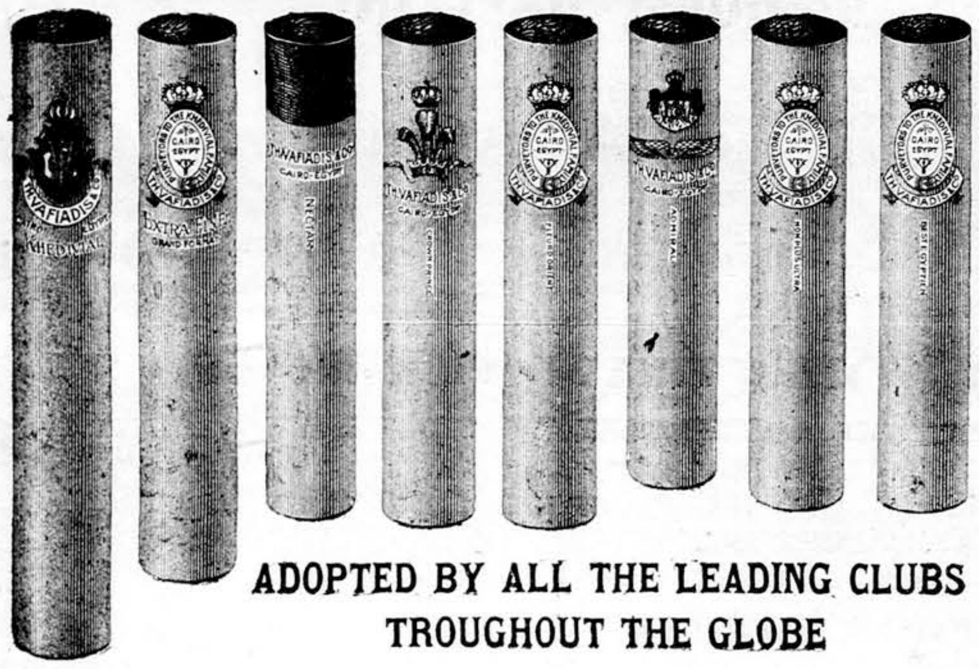

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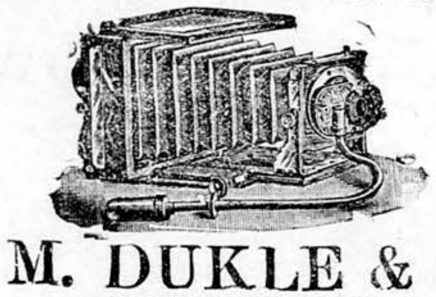

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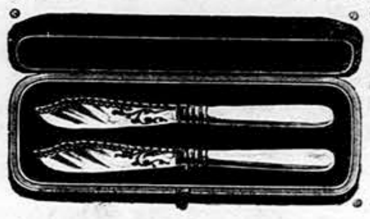

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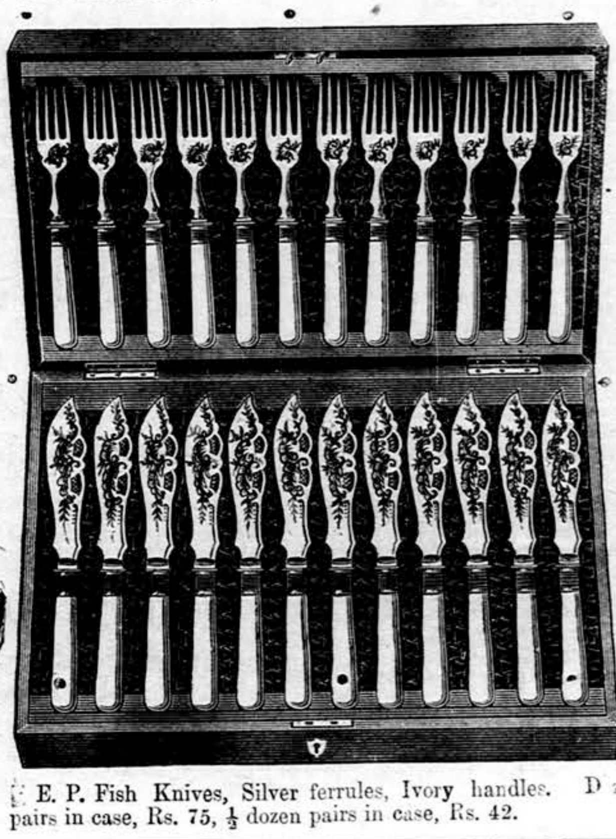

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